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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

With the exception of the Dobrudja theater, there has been a general lull on all fronts during the past twenty-four hours. In the Dobrudja, however, the Russo-Rumanian forces under General Sakharoff are steadily reversing the situation as it obtained a fortnight ago, when Field Marshal von Mackensen was carrying all before him in this theater and daily advancing his line between the Danube and the Black Sea. Bucharest announces that the combined forces of the Germans, Turks and Bulgarians have evacuated Hirsova, the Danube town some 25 miles north of Tchernavoda, and are in retreat, burning villages behind them as they retire. On the Transylvanian frontier, the position remains practically unchanged. Both sides report successful defensive actions; whilst Berlin claims progress in the Balesti sector. The Russians are stated to have taken over a part of the Rumanian line in the neighborhood of Dorna Watra, near the junction of the frontiers of the Bukowina and Rumania, and to be conducting a vigorous offensive in this region.

Operations on the western front have been largely confined to artillery actions, though Paris reports minor infantry engagements, which were successful, near Sailly-Saillisel and south of the recently taken village of Pressoire, south of the Somme on the Chaulnes-Peronne road.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Yesterday's official statement says:

Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British and French attempts to attack between le Sars and Bouchavesnes as well as to the south of the Somme near Pressoire were almost without exception stifled at their inception by our curtain of fire.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Northern Georgeny Mountains, Russian attacks were repulsed. Near Belbor and in the Tulghes sector the Germans by lively attacks repulsed Russians who had advanced. Southeast of Rothenturm Pass our attacks continue.

The Balesti sector has been crossed and Surdoiu, with the heights adjoining on both sides, has been captured. We took about 150 prisoners and also captured two cannon. Rumanian coun-

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PROCLAMATION ON NEW POLISH KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna telegram gives the text of the proclamation published in Lublin and signed by German and Austrian governors. It says:

"The dearest wish of the Poles is now fulfilled. The gravity of the times and the Central Powers' care for their armies compel them to withhold for the present the administration of the new state but they are ready to introduce gradually with the people's assistance a political organization which shall guarantee its firm basis, development and security.

"For this purpose a Polish army is vital," the proclamation declares, "and invites Poles to join voluntarily, thus giving the new state a firm backbone and safety against the outer world."

GREEK FAMILIES TO BE COMPENSATED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The Government yesterday assured the Seamen's Corporation that indemnities to the families of the Angeliki and Kiki Issaia victims will be paid with the least possible delay and that nothing will be left undone for the security of seamen against submarine dangers.

A high official at the Foreign Office at Salonika in an interview in the Elefterios Typos alleges the existence of a treaty binding Greece to the Central Empires and their Allies, Turkey and Bulgaria.

CHANCELLOR MAKES REPLY TO LORD GREY

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Contrasts Efforts to Preserve Peace With Those of Britain —Favors Peace League Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday) — At Tuesday's sitting of the main Reichstag committee the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, replied to Lord Grey's charge that Germany forced the war on Europe. War, he said, was rendered inevitable by the Russian mobilization, which was not provoked by Germany or by the Austro-Hungarian mobilization against Serbia. The Chancellor also contrasted his own efforts to preserve peace with those of Lord Grey, to the detriment of the latter.

Referring to the situation on July 30, 1914, two days before Germany declared war on Russia, the Chancellor said the German Ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to request Austria-Hungary most urgently to reach an understanding with Russia, making it clear that Germany did not desire to be drawn into a world war in consequence of disregard of her advice. Austria-Hungary agreed to Germany's proposal, he said. "With this," the Chancellor continued, "compare the following steps taken by Lord Grey. On July 2, 1914, the Russian Ambassador at London said that German and Austro-Hungarian circles were under the impression that England would

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RUSSO-RUMANIAN ADVANCE ON THE DOBRUDJA FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—General Sakharoff's arrival in the Dubrudja has been followed by a Russo-Rumanian advance on the whole front towards the Constanza railway. Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces are retiring, burning villages in their retreat. As has been pointed out in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor, the Dobrudja is not the main Rumanian front, but the speedy recovery of the Rumanian forces indicates the orderliness of the previous retirement and bears out the Allied announcements that measures were being taken to aid Rumania.

The Russians are also conducting an offensive south of Dorna Watra Pass, where, it is stated, they have taken over a portion of the Rumanian front.

About a week ago it was stated that General Sakharoff had arrived in Bucharest to take over command of the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja.

RESULT OF SECOND FRENCH WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—M. Ribot made a statement regarding the second French loan yesterday afternoon. He announced a total of f.11,360,000,000, a result greeted with hearty cheers which were renewed when M. Ribot announced that 54½ per cent was argent frais (new money).

The House listened to the statement quietly, but M. Ribot's tribute to small subscribers, who had done so much for this as for the previous loan, was greeted with enthusiasm, the members rising in their seats and cheering.

ENTENTE AIR ATTACK

BERLIN, Germany (Friday), by wireless to Sayville—The towns of Rovigno, Parenzo, Cittanuova and Umago, in Istria, below Trieste, were attacked on Tuesday by Entente airplanes, the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty announces. One of the aeroplanes was shot down. Vermegliano and Monfalcone, on the lower Isonzo front, were raided by Austrian aircraft.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Woodrow Wilson

Teacher of history, political economy, jurisprudence and politics, 1885-1910. President of Princeton University, 1902-1910. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1913. Inaugurated twenty-eighth President of the United States, March 4, 1913.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON ENTERS UPON HIS DUTIES

Ceremonies Give Evidence of War-Time Economy — Mr. Asquith Looks to Greece With Hope—Peace Issue Viewed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The new Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Dunn, began his period of office yesterday with the usual civic procession in which Imperial troops and captured German guns and aeroplanes took part and at night with the Guildhall banquet, addressed by Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; the French Ambassador and others. The scene in the library, where the Lord Mayor received guests, displayed its usual magnificence and was notable for the marked cordial greetings given by the gathering to representatives of small nationalities fighting with the Allies. War-time economy was observed at the banquet itself. Instead of filling a whole page, as it did even last year in war time, the menu consisted of five lines. Wines were not mentioned on it and a more sumptuous repast could have been secured at any ordinary restaurant.

Mr. Asquith made no attempt to review the naval and military situation, touching only slightly on various aspects of it and paying a tribute to Britain's allies.

In regard to Greece he spoke with hope but scarcely with confidence. As the power guaranteeing her independence and freedom, they desired to prevent her being enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from the calamities of internecine strife. The Allies' drastic measures had been dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from continuing to be the focus and center of German propaganda and intrigue.

Very emphatic cheering then greeted this remark by the Prime Minister: "I say quite frankly that we are in hearty sympathy with that great Greek patriot, M. Venizelos." M. Venizelos has assured them, Mr. Asquith continued, and they fully accepted that assurance, that his efforts and his organization had no antidynastic purpose. The single aim of the Allies and particularly of guaranteeing powers was that they should be once more in the position in which they were when M. Venizelos was Prime Minister and they first went to Salonika. It was Hellas who, first among European nations, lit the torch of liberty and withstood the onrush of eastern barbarism and tyranny. Barbarism and tyranny were secular

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STEAMER ARABIA, TORPEDOED, WAS FROM INDIAN PORT

British Vessel Attacked Without Warning, It Is Stated—Two Americans Reported Aboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch from Vice-Consul General Westcott transmits the substance of a Lloyd report which states that the British steamer Arabia was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean on Nov. 6. All the passengers are reported saved; two engineers missing. It is believed that there were two Americans aboard the Arabia, which was from India.

The official dispatch from London is as follows:

"LONDON, Nov. 9—British steamer Arabia, from India, torpedoed without warning, 6th instant, Mediterranean. All passengers rescued, two engineers missing. Norwegian steamer Reime sunk. British steamer Setonia sunk Nov. 1; part of crew rescued by Swedish steamer. Danish steamer Sif sunk by German submarine Oct. 27; crew saved."

It was indicated officially, that politics having subsided with the election, the State Department is now in a position of greater freedom in discussion and action on the submarine issue. It was reiterated that the department stands in the same position taken in the Sussex note, and that it is the understanding of the United States Government that Germany's pledge not to attack merchant vessels without warning applies whether or not they are armed. It is understood that many of the British liners passing through the Mediterranean are armed for defense.

SECRET SESSION PLAN IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—In the House of Commons yesterday, which dealt with a variety of questions of minor importance, the possibility of a secret session was again broached, Mr. Bonar Law indicating that though he was not sure, having regard to their previous experience, that there was a general desire for another secret session the Government would give the matter the most careful consideration.

LIEBKNECHT APPEAL DISMISSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Dr. Liebknecht's final appeal has been dismissed, the increased penalties affixed by the first appeal court being confirmed.

SUIT TO OUST THE PRICE-FIXER OF ANTHRACITE

Extracts From Government's Brief Against the Reading Show Extent to Which Holding Company Controls Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authorities here attach great importance to the Reading antitrust case now pending before the United States Supreme Court, seeing in its decision important results for the future of both anthracite coal control and antitrust prosecution under the Sherman Law. If the Reading combination is not ordered dissolved, the grip of the largest railroad groups on the anthracite industry—the one which actually fixes the prices for all—remains unbroken; if the dissolution is ordered, and the result accomplishes no more, or but little more, than the Standard Oil dissolution, the efficacy of prosecution under the Sherman law will come into more general and more serious question even, than it is now.

A decision by the United States Supreme Court is awaited which, if the Government's case prevails, will dissolve the Reading Company, known as the Reading Holding Company. The book value of its assets is about $300,000,000, its capital stock and bonds $270,000,000, and its surplus about $25,000,000. "It owns neither railroads nor coal mines. It produces no coal, purchases none, sells none," says the Government's brief in the case, continuing: "It is a holding company, pure and simple. It holds the entire capital stocks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and a majority of that of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, through which in turn it controls the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company." In this combination are the carriers of 33 per cent and the owners of 63 per cent of all anthracite coal.

The importance of the case is indicated in the following quotations:

"It is not surprising that the prices of anthracite coal have been substantially uniform among all the large coal dealers continuously since 1902 (shortly after the acquisition of the Central by the Reading), this uniformity succeeding a period of active competition; and that Reading Coal Company by virtue of its great size and dominant position has become the price fixer in the anthracite trade." (Government's brief in the case, p. 193.)

"Under its leadership the price of

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FINAL DIVISION OF ELECTORAL VOTES

States	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	12	..
Arizona	3	..
Arkansas	9	..
California	13	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	..	7
Delaware	..	3
Florida	6	..
Georgia	14	..
Idaho	4	..
Illinois	..	29
Indiana	..	15
Iowa	..	13
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	13	..
Louisiana	10	..
Maine	..	6
Maryland	8	..
Massachusetts	..	18
Michigan	..	15
Minnesota	..	12
Mississippi	10	..
Missouri	18	..
Montana	4	..
Nebraska	8	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..
New Jersey	..	14
New Mexico	3	..
New York	..	45
North Carolina	12	..
North Dakota	5	..
Ohio	24	..
Oklahoma	10	..
Oregon	..	5
Pennsylvania	..	38
Rhode Island	..	5
South Carolina	9	..
South Dakota	..	5
Tennessee	12	..
Texas	20	..
Utah	4	..
Vermont	..	4
Virginia	12	..
Washington	7	..
West Virginia	..	8
Wisconsin	..	13
Wyoming	3	..
Total	276	255

Total of electoral votes, 531.
Necessary to elect, 266.

PROHIBITION VICTORIES ALL OVER NATION

Michigan, Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota in "Dry" Column — Nullification by Liquor Interests Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America concluded last night a protracted session held at the national headquarters in this city immediately following the National and State elections Tuesday, at which it received reports and considered the course of action to be followed in the immediate future.

The committee, consisting of Dr. James Cannot Jr. of Virginia, chairman, Dr. A. J. Barton of Texas, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, and the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent, gave out the following statement:

"The committee is highly gratified at the reports received. Prohibition has taken another great leap forward. Michigan has voted for state wide prohibition by 75,000 majority, Nebraska by 35,000, Montana by 20,000, and South Dakota by 25,000. Idaho has adopted a prohibition constitutional amendment, strengthening the present prohibition law in that State,

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STATEMENT MADE BY MR. WILLCOX

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee has issued the following statement:

"The result still depends upon the vote of a few close states. It must be borne in mind that the returns thus far announced are in most states unofficial and may be changed by the official count required by the laws of those states.

"Twice during the unofficial computation yesterday in California mistakes in addition were announced from that state, substantially changing figures previously given. It is common experience that the result of the official count almost always varies from the returns first announced.

"Where the vote is as close as that reported in several States it may well be that material changes will result from the official count. We owe it to the country to take all necessary steps to see that an exact and honest count of the votes is made.

"When the current seemed to be running against Mr. Wilson on Wednesday, the Democratic managers announced their intention to demand a recount in every close State. All we desire is to make sure that the vote be counted as cast."

CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The semi-annual convention of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association has adjourned here after adopting resolutions providing for incorporation in Louisiana, for efforts to get all its members to observe new grading rules adopted at a previous meeting and to use a copyrighted trade mark in connection with the new grading system. It also was resolved that the association would incorporate under laws of other states other than Louisiana where it has members, "provided such course may be necessary."

REELECTION OF MR. WILSON IS NOW ASSURED

Total Electoral Vote: Wilson 276, Hughes 255—California, New Mexico and New Hampshire in Democratic Column

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reelection of Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, as President and Vice-President of the United States, by the voters in the National election seems assured by the unofficial, somewhat incomplete, but apparently sufficient returns thus far compiled.

The margins in favor of Wilson and Marshall over Hughes and Fairbanks, in at least 12 states are, however, so narrow, that recounts and revisions of the present tabulations by state authorities may possibly alter the attitude in some of these states.

If the newspaper tabulations are not materially changed Wilson and Marshall will have 276 and Hughes and Fairbanks 255 votes in the electoral college which meets next February.

The tabulation in the close states showed today the standing, in each, as follows:

CALIFORNIA—Returns from 5843 out of 5866 precincts give Wilson a lead of 3923, the totals being: Wilson 465,954, Hughes 462,031.

MINNESOTA—Returns from 2939 out of 3050 precincts give Hughes a lead of 1034, the totals being: Hughes 176,545, Wilson 175,511.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Complete returns, of which 75 per cent are official and 25 per cent unofficial, give Wilson a lead of 74, the totals being: Wilson 43,775, Hughes 43,701.

NEW MEXICO—Returns from 527 out of 638 precincts give Wilson a lead of 1961, the totals being: Wilson 33,015, Hughes 31,054.

NORTH DAKOTA—Returns from 1955 out of 1978 precincts give Wilson a lead of 1188, the totals being: Wilson 54,031, Hughes 52,843.

WEST VIRGINIA—Returns from 1704 out of 1713 precincts give Hughes a lead of 3090, the totals being: Hughes 135,266, Wilson 132,176.

Mr. Wilson apparently has been elected President without the votes of the heretofore supposedly indispensable states of New York, Indiana and Illinois. He has seemingly won without aid from three Democratic leaders who dominate these states. They are Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, Thomas Taggart of Indiana, and Roger Sullivan of Illinois.

Only one other President—a Republican—has ever been elected without the vote of New York. He was Rutherford B. Hayes, and his election over Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 is the closest parallel in American political history to the close race of 1916.

Politicians all over the country are awaiting with interest the Administration's treatment of the New York City, Illinois State and Indiana State Democratic organizations.

The consensus of opinion today was that there were lean years ahead of all three, so far as federal patronage and recognition by the Administration is concerned. It is generally believed that on Tammany Hall will fall the hardest blow—since from dawn of election day the President's friends felt that the Murphy followers would not aid Mr. Wilson. The tremendous city majority which Tammany promised Mr. Wilson failed dismally to develop.

Of scarcely less interest than discussion of Hughes' apparent defeat, even though carrying New York, Indiana and Illinois, was what happened in California. It was agreed that Hughes support must have been greatly cut down there, since Gov. Hiram Johnson, senatorial candidate on the same ticket and supported by the Progressives, ran nearly 300,000 ahead of Hughes. Apparently the Progressives threw most of their strength to Wilson.

All of these things recalled to Republicans today the predictions that were made at the time of Mr. Hughes' campaign tour of California, due to the monopolizing of the nominee by a Republican faction which sought to displace the Progressives.

The soldier vote, it is said, will probably decide whether Hughes or Wilson will get Minnesota's electoral vote. The result will probably not be known before next Tuesday.

While the returns from all the close or doubtful states have been closely scanned for the last two days, either on the bulletin boards or in the newspapers of the country, interest has centered in the canvass in California, for it was realized that Mr. Hughes needed that state in order to win.

When the California tabulation was resumed Thursday, President Wilson had a lead of 4410 over Mr. Hughes, with 523 out of 5870 precincts to hear from. Of these missing precincts, about 25 were in or about Los Angeles, a district which previous returns had shown to be strongly Republican. Experts were not surprised, therefore, when the first announcement from California yesterday showed decided Hughes gains. Mr. Wilson's margin being cut in halves in the first three hours of tabulating. A few northern California precincts sent the Wilson plurality back to 3200 a few hours later, but, when the afternoon papers in the East went to press the result in the State was still in doubt.

Early Thursday evening there came another slump in the Wilson lead, and, at one time, the President was less than 500 votes ahead. Later, the East

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WOMEN FARMERS AT FARM LOAN BANK HEARING

Birmingham Ala., Makes Claims as Center of District Containing Half the Negro Population of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The claims of Alabama and Louisiana for the location of one of the 12 banks authorized under the new Farm Loan Act have now been heard by the Federal Farm Loan Board which is investigating conditions in the South. Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., are still to be visited during the board's present trip.

At Birmingham Senator Oscar Underwood spoke on behalf of that city and presented an elaborate brief outlining a possible district which could be served by a bank at Birmingham. This includes Alabama, parts of Georgia, Tennessee and Florida. The brief also contains statistics showing the financial condition of Birmingham and surrounding country. By means of a map the amount of untilled land in the proposed territory which could be put under cultivation were the bank given to Birmingham was shown.

During this hearing, Mrs. G. H. Mathis, a farmer and well-known agricultural lecturer was called. She said the Alabama farmer needs more money and cheaper money at a longer period. There were 1,000,000 people in Alabama, she said, who ought to buy homes. She said the farm loan bank would eliminate the tenant system and aid thousands to buy and own their own homes. When asked concerning the Negro farmers and the possibility of farm loan associations containing both Negro and white farmers, Mrs. Mathis said that in some places this would be satisfactory, while in other sections, separate organizations would be better. Another practical woman farmer, Mrs. W. B. Edmondson, was examined. She stated that with the aid of the farm loan bank much wooded land that now lies idle would be put into cultivation and that the bank would stop the influx of young men from the farm to the city. Testimony was also given by a Negro, W. S. Buchanan, president of the A. and M. Negro College at Normal, Ala. He was questioned regarding the Negro situation, and what could be expected from the Negro dealing with the farm loan bank. Mr. Buchanan said the more prosperous Negro farmers eagerly awaited the bank's coming. The proposed district with Birmingham as its center covers more than one-half the Negro population of the United States, he asserted.

At New Orleans, argument in favor of the location of one of the banks here broadened to include argument for the location of four of the 12 banks in the South, which was defined as comprising 12 states—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

It was argued that New Orleans be selected for a bank to serve a district embracing Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, which three states were described as similar in climate, agricultural possibilities and economic conditions. It was recommended that if the board considered greater area of population essential for the district, Florida and Arkansas be added to the territory to be served from New Orleans. It was asserted that the value of New Orleans cotton receipts the past year was $91,500,000; that the value of New Orleans' annual shipment of all commodities to contiguous and "feeder" territory was well over a billion dollars; that 11 railroads with an aggregate of 30,543 miles enter New Orleans and the city is reached by 20,000 miles of navigable inland waters.

HONORS FOR FRENCHMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mentioned in a recent French military order of the day were the names of Jean Veber and Camille Blaisot. Jean Veber, the well-known painter, volunteered for the duration of the war, being beyond military age. The order of the day runs as follows: "Has always shown himself a hero. Has given constant example of courage and coolness; particularly distinguished himself during the fighting on Sept. 14 and 20, 1916, when he proved himself absolutely fearless. His officer having fallen, he took command of the company which powerfully contributed to the repulse of the violent counterattack of Sept. 20. Military medal." Camille Blaisot, Infantry Lieutenant, is the Deputy for Calvados. He volunteered for the duration of the war. The order of the day is as follows: "Showed remarkable energy and decision under a violent bombardment, preserved his line of communication intact, and remained without interruption fully exposed to violent shell fire on his battalion's line of attack."

COLLECTION OF METAL IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A circular from the Government has been addressed to the prefects of Italy ordering them to institute the collection of metal from private families. Hardly a house, it is pointed out, is without metal objects, broken or otherwise, of no value in themselves, which, if collected by the relief committees of the various towns, would offer the nation raw material for the making of arms and ammunition, and would also be of financial help to the committees as the military authorities would buy the metal at the valuation of the administration.

ARGENTINA FACES MATURING LOANS WITHOUT MONEY

South American Republic May Find Difficulty in Replenishing Treasury Owing to War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Among the many important problems which will devolve themselves on to the new Radical administration which enters into office on Oct. 12, there is one more pressing than all the others, the maturity of vast amounts in treasury notes, short time bonds, etc., of the Argentine national indebtedness. Some of these notes and bonds fall due within a few weeks after the inauguration of President Irigoyen, while the total amount maturing between Oct. 12 and the beginning of the new year is 124,540,580.81 pesos. In 1917 79,630,454.53 pesos mature; 35,331,-818.18 in 1918, and the total of the bonds falling due during the next two years amount to 116,159,090.91 pesos, making a total of 355,661,954.54 pesos during the first four and one quarter years' incumbency of Dr. Irigoyen as President of the Argentine Republic.

Leaving the maturity of the loans in 1919 and 1920 for future consideration, there remain for immediate settlement the consolidation of the floating indebtedness of short-time bonds and treasury notes falling due in 1916, 1917 and 1918, which aggregate 239,502,-563.63 pesos. Of the loans maturing this year, 91,500,000 pesos is due to local bankers, and the remainder to United States banks. The loans maturing in 1917 and 1918 were largely floated in the London market.

There is no doubt that the 91,500,-000 pesos due local banks can be easily renewed for a period of six to nine months, and at a rate of interest of 6 to 6½ per cent, in view of the plethora of funds now held by the local banks. However, a renewal for a short period of this loan, is not favorably looked upon by the Government as it will only aggravate the situation in 1917, when additional bonds and notes fall due.

Local bankers believe, and it is thought that the incoming administration is of the same mind, although President Irigoyen has not as yet made any public statement as to the policy he intends to pursue, that a consolidation of this indebtedness to enable payment to be spread over a period of years, 25 being proposed as a minimum, is eminently advisable, but, owing to the actual state of the world's money markets, is far from easy.

The United States is indicated as the lender, but whether Argentina will be able to secure such a loan at a rate of interest it had heretofore been in the habit of paying for its European borrowings, which was never over 5 per cent, is considered difficult. It is reported that American bankers today want a little better than 6 per cent, and even hint at concrete guarantee.

The administration, about to go out of office, has, it is reported, made inquiries through Dr. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, as to the possibility of floating a long time loan in the United States for about $100,000,000 to consolidate the indebtedness falling due in 1916, 1917 and 1918, and President de la Plaza, in his last message to Congress, intimated that such an operation was entirely probable, although it now appears that he prefers to leave the settlement of the entire matter to his successor.

SECOND FRENCH WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The first day of the second war loan, which France is raising for finally driving the Germans out of her territory, was a success both in Paris and the provinces. In Paris, an overcast sky which ended in rain, did not prevent crowds from visiting the Pavilion de Flore, which had been specially fitted up so as to allow of business being carried through with as little delay as possible. The staff of women clerks, most of whom had been on duty at the time of the first war loan, were ready to deal with all the questions put to them and did their work with remarkable rapidity. The Bank of France, quite apart from its various branches, had hired in several districts large temporary quarters to cope with the rush of subscribers. In the Place de la Bourse a large restaurant was turned into offices for the same purpose. At the Bank of France itself, for quite a week before the loan opened, a continuous stream of customers passed through the doors to make the necessary financial arrangements to enable them to subscribe. The postoffices opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 5, and the employees immediately began their work, which continued uninterruptedly during the entire day, exchanging cash and bonds for the temporary certificates, accompanied by the first coupons, which forestall the actual title deeds.

COMMISSION ON WHEAT SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Royal Commission which, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor cables, has been appointed with the following terms of reference: "To inquire into the supply of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, to purchase, sell and control the delivery of wheat and flour on behalf of His Majesty's Government; and generally to take such steps as may seem desirable for maintaining the supply," consists of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, chairman; Alan Garrett Anderson, Esq., vice-chairman; Sir Henry Rew, K. C. B., Sir George Saltmarsh, H. W. Patrick, Esq.; Hugh Rathbone, Esq; Oswald Robinson, Esq.; J. F. Beale, Esq., and T. B. Royden, Esq.

FARM AGENTS BRING JOB AND MAN TOGETHER

Government Bureau in North Dakota Assists in Supplying Farm Labor in Harvest Season —Features of the Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Farm labor agents of the Government have achieved fair success in North Dakota in bringing the man and the job together. Since Aug. 1 a bureau under the supervision of the immigration division of the United States Department of Labor has been in operation in connection with the State Department of Agriculture and Labor. The bureau was established at the instance of Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Flint to assist in handling the farm labor problem during the harvest and threshing season. Although the North Dakota bureau has succeeded in directly filling not more than 5 per cent of the requests filed with it for harvest and threshing hands, it has thoroughly demonstrated its usefulness, and there is a very general demand that the employment office be made a permanent, all-year-round institution.

From Aug. 1 to date, T. L. Stanley, former secretary of the Garrison Improvement Asssocfation, and who is in charge of the Government Labor Bureau, has received calls for 8577 harvest hands, 130 stackers, 88 men cooks, 244 women cooks and 1280 men with teams, a total of 10,456. There have been assigned to places, direct from the office, 148 men who called personally upon the local agent; 129 who made application by mail; 100 who were picked up on the streets of Bismarck—men who sought farm work but who did not know where or how to find it—and probably 150 were directed through commercial organizations, newspapers and other agencies. How the deficit of 9500 hands was supplied has not been learned, but it is presumed that the lack was made up by the ordinary type of floating laborers who follow the harvest from the South and East.

A gratifying feature of the work to date has been the ready and efficient cooperation of the farmers. Queries sent out at the beginning of the harvest and in advance of the threshing season resulted in very complete information as to the number and nature of men wanted, wages paid and conditions of labor, with the probable term of employment. With this data on hand, the agent of the Department of Labor was in a position to advise exactly as to the situation in various parts of the State, the wages paid and the opportunities offered for different types of labor. Men dispatched direct from the office at the capital were furnished with a blank, addressed to the prospective employer, reading as follows:

"Bearer, ————, has been directed to you for harvest work as ———— at wages of $—— per day, in addition to board and lodging. To report ———— (date)."

Practically all of the men sent out from the farm labor exchange reached their destination, and the cards were taken up by the employer and returned to Mr. Stanley. In no case was any misrepresentation charged. In addition to the card furnished the employee, a blank is mailed direct from the office to the employer, who is advised that on a certain date such and such a man has been directed to him in response to his application. There remains little chance for the harvest hand to lose his way, and he leaves the office of the employment agent with the assurance that a job will be waiting for him at the end of his journey.

WAR PRISONERS RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVRE, France—The Belgian colonial authorities have received particulars of the capture of Tabora by the Belgian troops operating in East Africa. The fighting was of the fiercest description; the Belgian troops being met with the most strenuous resistance. The Belgians took a hundred European prisoners and as many colored troops, together with four guns. The allied subjects released included 100 British, 3 French, 42 Italians and 100 British, three French, 42 Italians and nine Belgians. In addition there were 35 missionaries, including three British, 30 French, an Italian and a Belgian. Some of these prisoners fell into the hands of the Germans under very dramatic circumstances. At the beginning of the war the German Government of Dar-es-Salaam was, on Aug. 4 giving a dinner, at which a number of Belgians were present, in celebration of the opening of an international exhibition. Towards the end of the meal a telegram was handed to the Governor, who, after reading it, rose from his seat. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have grave news for you. Belgium has declared war on Germany. You are my prisoners."

AUSTRALIAN FIVE-SHILLING NOTE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia — The Commonwealth Treasurer, Mr. Higgs, recently recommended the Cabinet to increase the denominations of notes issued from the Commonwealth treasury by adding a five-shilling note. This recommendation has now been approved of, and Mr. Higgs during the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament will ask for an amendment of the Austrian Notes Act to permit of the five-shilling note being issued. Authority has been given by the Commonwealth treasurer by an order of the Commonwealth Executive Council to increase the amount of the note issue from £45,000,000 to £46,000,000.

M. THOMAS AND THE SPEECHES OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Albert Thomas, the Under Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions, has written a preface to the book of Mr. Lloyd George's speeches which is to appear shortly in Paris. The Grand Revue gives several passages of M. Albert Thomas' preface in a recent issue, from which are taken the following quotations: Mr. Lloyd George's speech (the speech before the eisteddfod) recalled all the difficulties which he had to encounter. History will relate the magnitude of the efforts of the Minister of Munitions. But he is most to be praised for having told the truth fearlessly. At the risk even of producing a panic, he pointed out the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in the matter of military preparation, and regardless of the discouragement which it might produce, he insisted on looking squarely in the face the enormous task which had to be performed. He made it perfectly clear that it was absolutely necessary that the immense resources of English industry, which were still either unorganized or untapped, should be mobilized. It was by the daring of his imagination that he brought it about.

It is highly important that both in Great Britain and in France it should be realized that however great the industrial effort is, it is still insufficient. It may be that the united output of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and America is greater than that of the Central Empires. It may be that, following on the critical moment of Verdun, the battles of the Somme show on our side a superiority in artillery which enrages the enemy. We have not yet accomplished our duty. It is said by some that now that our factories are organized, and our industry is mobilized and working uninterruptedly, we can feel easy. No, we can neither feel easy nor can we be optimistic. Besides the fact that this mobilization results in an economic system of the most precarious nature, we may also be certain that the formidable industry of Germany is active and that to make up for the growing deficiency in effectives it will find some new means, some new materiel with which to recuperate the strength of the German soldiers. Germany knows that the issues are vital for her. . . . Up to the day on which victory is definitely won, new factories must be opened, new discoveries made, new machinery built. It is not without alarm that I think of what may result, when peace is signed, through the plunging of an entire national industry into work to meet the necessities of war, but infinitely worse for the whole world would be the results of German victory.

And let us remember the words of Mr. Lloyd George; the great fact which the Allies have sworn never to forget. It is that "on the outcome of this war depends for generations the fate of our countries and the future of the human race. . . . At certain periods of the history of mankind, peoples have had to fight to conquer —sometimes to defend—the prerogatives which differentiate between men and the beasts of the field—justice, freedom and moral law." Such is the view, the noble and sacred view of the British statesman which inspires the nation, the Empire which he represents, to an even more gigantic effort.

As time goes on, the aims of the war will be more and more discussed in the various countries. As the hour of victory comes nearer—a time which will probably present as great difficulties as any—the governments of the various allied nations will endeavor to meet popular aspirations. There will be difficulties, ambitions, even differences, perhaps. Why shut one's eyes to these possibilities? But if at such a time men and parties in the Allied countries continue to believe firmly that peace must be of a lasting nature, that right and justice must be insured, that peace-loving nations and peoples must be protected from further brutal aggressions, that international law must act as a bulwark to a common civilization, then differences will easily be overcome, the various aspirations will be satisfied, and an era based on Right will open. It is very cheering to feel in reading what Mr. Lloyd George says that, in spite of the difference of temperament and of centuries of tradition, the same idea, the same love of justice, the same looking for a peace based on a respect of Right, inspires both the workingmen at Sheffield and the Socialists of Paris, the "Tommies" and the "Poilus," the two great democratic nations of the West. Let us not for a single moment allow ourselves to forget this great and noble ideal. It is this ideal that will make it possible for the men who are responsible for the nations, to overcome the glorious difficulties of victory.

WOMEN SEEK REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia — The Women's Peace Army of Australia has agreed to adopt the resolution passed by the French Union for Woman Suffrage this spring, and to lay it before the Commonwealth Government at the reopening of Parliament. The resolution is to the effect that the women of the belligerent countries petition their respective governments that they should take part in the diplomatic conferences which will take place with a view to the reestablishment of peace, and that they should be represented by one or two women. They demand it as much in reparation of the past, which has kept them in subordination, as a pledge of freedom in the future. Above all, they demand it to prevent the return of such conflagrations.

CIVIL CODE OF BRAZIL MAKES MANY CHANGES

Property Rights of Authors and Inventors Protected — Homestead Rights of Families Made Absolute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new civil code of Brazil goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1917. There are numerous provisions in the new code that will affect certain classes of American business, as noted in a recent commerce report. Among the principal ones are the following:

The new code definitely guarantees the property rights of the authors, artists, or inventors of books and artistic works or inventions. The term of 60 years is accorded them and their heirs for the enjoyment of these rights, after which the invention or work falls to the public domain and becomes common property. Provision is also made for the prohibition of the publication, without express permission, of letters and other communications not originally intended to be published.

The present mining law of Brazil, according to some of the best Brazilian authorities, was intended merely as a step toward future legislation, one of its main purposes having been apparently to circumscribe the rights of large land owners and absentee landlords and to amplify and enlarge the rights of the small individual prospector and discoverer of mines.

The new code goes a step further. It establishes clearly the right of every landowner not only to his land, but to the subsoil beneath it and to the air spaces above. Hitherto the intent, if not the actual letter, of the law—based upon an ancient European colonial model and the provisions of the Philippian code of Portugal—had been that the undiscovered resources of the subsoil belonged rather to the community than to the individual owner of the land above them. This may have a far-reaching effect upon mining legislation in the future.

As regards water rights, the new code specifically ordains that the right to draw water from the subsoil of one's property rests with the owner of the land, provided, however, that by exploiting this right he does not injuriously diminish the water supply of his neighbors. He may not, therefore, bore a well deeper than his neighbor's with relation to the general level of the subterranean stream or deposit.

The matter of boundaries is given extreme care by the codifier. Minute prescriptions of all sorts—all of them useful—are made; such, for instance, as that the fruit falling from a landowner's tree upon ground belonging to his neighbor becomes that neighbor's property, or that the tree which marks a boundary shall be the property in common of the two landowners whose holdings march with each other.

Nor is the question of rights of way and thoroughfare neglected. The owner of the ground that is shut off from a public highway or from water by his neighbor's property may summons that neighbor to provide him with thoroughfare.

It is established by the new code that no man may by legal process be deprived of at least one piece of real estate which is regarded and held sacred as the homestead or last asylum of his family in time of stress. The law in this case protects not only the owner, but his wife and even his children.

Certain very useful provisions—hitherto not incorporated in the Brazilian code—are made concerning the actual "domicile" of a person claiming many residences. While the law establishes that the domicile is the place where the person has taken up his residence animo manendi ("with the intention of remaining"), it also provides that the law may for its own purposes consider any one of his habitual residences to be his domicile when he claims that he himself can not establish one.

A married man is prohibited from giving in bond or otherwise alienating, without the express consent of his wife, property which they hold in common or which is necessary for the subsistence of the family. A man may not stop his wife's credit at shops where she purchases articles necessary in the actual conduct of her household; nor may he prohibit either her or the vender from dealing upon a credit basis in articles which are the necessities of family life. Further, any woman exercising a remunerative profession or working in a salaried position may dispose freely of what she earns without her husband's having a right to the moneys she thus receives.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY GIFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERYSTWYTH, Wales—At the recent annual meeting of the Court of Governors of the National Library of Wales, Mr. Herbert Lewis, M. P., occupying the chair, it was announced that two anonymous sums of £5000 had been given to meet the deficiency in the funds required to meet expenses of the library. Alderman Illtyd Thomas also stated that an anonymous donor had given him £10,000 worth of war scrip towards the £50,-000 for the National Museum at Cardiff.

WOMAN LECTURER IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The University of Christiania has appointed Dr. Ellen Gleditsch as lecturer in radio chemistry. Dr. Gleditsch is a pupil of Mme. Curie and a well-known feminist, being a member of the organization committee of the Norwegian branch of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace.

DIFFICULTIES OF MOVING AGAINST MACHINE GUN FIRE

British Correspondent Illustrates Problem in Description of Taking of Maurepas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the evolution of the "tank" the British military authorities are considered to have gone a long way towards solving the problem presented by the German prepared position equipped with machine guns. The difficulties that infantry are called upon to face in attacking these positions are well illustrated by a recent dispatch descriptive of the taking of Maurepas, sent by the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies.

At the first attack the French infantry carried about two-thirds of Maurepas, one of the strongest bastions of the second German line. The enemy still held out in the north of the village, and the French proceeded to dig themselves in on a line about 50 yards away. After an hour and a half's digging they had made a shallow trench through the debris of houses, linking up the shell holes that had been made by the French artillery. Reconnaissances were sent out, and it was found that the Germans were holding out in a portion of a trench on the French left and in the cellars of a strongly fortified house on the right. These positions were well provided with machine guns and had escaped the preliminary bombardment with comparatively slight injury. As the French say expressively, they were not ripe for the assault.

In the meantime the major who commanded the leading companies set to work to make his men as secure as possible from the German guns, which were raining shells on the village. The Germans had no aerial observation to direct their fire, owing to the Allies' mastery of the air, and they were engaged in moving back their advanced artillery as fast as possible. Firing by the map the Germans kept up a heavy barrage fire across the south of the village, but on the north their shells never passed a certain line.

"As I saw that my men would be entirely wiped out," said the major, "if I left them in the zone where the shells were falling, I decided to advance them just beyond the limit of the barrage fire. My own poste de commandement was only 20 yards beyond that line, and there the enemy's shells were causing little or no annoyance. For as soon as the German gunners shortened their range at all the Germans in front of us began to send up green rockets to warn the artillery that the shells were falling too near them."

The French guns then endeavored to finish off the last remaining organizations. The task was a very difficult one, as nothing short of a direct hit could be effective. The opposing lines were so close together that it was certain that a very large proportion of the French shells would fall in the French trench. At one or two points there was only a wall between the French and Germans and over the wall they lobbed grenades. The major ordered his men to evacuate their advanced positions and fall back just outside the zone of the German barrage fire. They came back by what was left of a German communication trench, but it was almost entirely demolished, and the enemy "spotted" them as they were retiring and opened a heavy fire. The movement, however, was carried out successfully. Half an hour before the hour fixed for the assault the guns ceased fire and patrol went forward to see if the enemy had been overwhelmed. It was immediately clear that no direct hit had been scored. The Germans at the sight of the advancing French patrols, brought up their machine guns from the underground shelters in which they had been concealed during the bombardment, and opened fire.

Until one minute before the appointed time the German bullets were skimming over the parapet of the French trench. "I had," said the major, "a difficult decision to take. If I ordered my men to advance, they would be annihilated by the German machine guns. If, on the other hand, we merely held our positions and waited for the artillery to dispose of the enemy's positions, the troops who were to advance simultaneously on my left and right would be taken under a flanking fire. I ordered the advance."

Meantime a French detachment, taking advantage of the cover given by the slopes of the hill on which the Germans were posted, had worked their way round the enemy's left wing. Their orders were to keep out of sight until they heard the 37 gun open fire. Then they were to charge down on the enemy's trench from the flank. These orders were carried out to the letter, and the trench was carried with ease, all the Germans being underground.

On the right all that the French could do was to work their way for a short distance along the slope and then wait for night, since they were exposed to the machine guns in the house. But when night came advance was still impossible, since the Germans opened an unceasing barrage on the bare patch of ground over which they would have to pass. Seeing that further progress was impossible on this wing the major quietly withdrew from this side all his men, and sent them round through the village to join their comrades on the left. On this side they met with no barrage fire, and they were able to progress until they were brought to a standstill by a large water reservoir at the northern entrance to Maurepas. The reservoir was a great iron tank, in which the Germans had installed a machine gun. It was proof against bullets, and but for the 37 gun might have defied attack indefinitely. The little gun, however, was brought up, and four shells fired at point-blank range finally disposed of the tank and its contents. Then the advance went forward again, and Maurepas was surrounded.

LITERARY CLUBS TO GIVE RECEPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Literary clubs have organized a Joint Committee of the Literary Arts to entertain distinguished authors from abroad and to discuss questions concerning the literary craft. The committee will give receptions for writers and makers of books Nov. 8, for novelists and their illustrators Nov. 15, for poets and their interpreters Nov. 22 and for publishers Nov. 29. The committee consists of William P. Trent, Winston Churchill, John C. Agar, Ernest Peixotto, Ida Tarbell, August Thomas and Edward J. Wheeler.

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OPERATIONS OF BRITISH TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Sir Percy Lake's Dispatch Covers Three Phases in the Attempt to Relieve General Townshend's Force at Kut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, K. C. B., relative to the operations of the force in Mesopotamia from the date of his assumption of the command on Jan. 19, 1916, up to April 30, has been received from the Government of India and published by the War Office.

The period dealt with in this, the first official account of these operations, covers three phases in the attempt to relieve General Townshend's force at Kut. The first, lasting from Jan. 19 to Jan. 23, relates how an unsuccessful attempt was made by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer to force the Hannah defile; the second covers an unsuccessful attempt from Jan. 24 to May 10 to outflank the Turkish right wing in the vicinity of the Dujailah redoubt, and the third describes the capture of the Turkish positions at Hannah and Felahiyah, the unsuccessful attack upon the Samaiyat positions and the fall of Kut. Lieutenant-General Sir G. F. Gorringe was in charge of the offensive operations of the third phase, which lasted from March 11 to April 30.

The dispatches of Sir Percy Lake's predecessor, Sir John Nixon, carried the story of the Mesopotamian expeditionary force up to the end of the advance from Ali Gharbi, the capture of the Turkish positions at Sheikh Saad and the Turkish retreat to the Umm-Al-Hannah defile.

On Jan. 16 the bulk of General Aylmer's force encamped on the left bank of the Tigris, above the Wadi River, and the advanced troops were in touch with the Turks intrenched in their Umm-Al-Hannah position. General Aylmer was actively engaged in reorganizing his force for a further advance with the least possible delay, influenced by General Townshend's reports as to the limit of his food supplies, of his ammunition supply, and the condition of some of his troops, and the rapidity with which the Turks might be able to reenforce the troops opposed to him and the desirability of forestalling them.

General Townshend reported that on Jan. 25 he had food for 84 days. Dwelling on the difficulties of the advance, Sir Percy Lake says: The number of steamers available in January, 1916, for river transport purposes was practically the same as when in June, 1915, the first advance up the Tigris took place. Additional river craft had from time to time been demanded, as augmentations to the force in Mesopotamia were decided upon, but owing to the peculiar conditions which vessels intended for the intricate navigation of the Tigris have to satisfy, the provision of these vessels was a difficult problem, necessarily entailing long delays, and the supply was never able to keep pace with the requirements of the force. In consequence of this it was never possible during the period now under report, either to concentrate at the Tigris front the whole of the forces available in the country, or to equip such forces as could be concentrated there with sufficient transport to make them mobile and enable them to operate freely at any distance from the river. It was always necessary, therefore, for general headquarters to balance most carefully the flow of reenforcements and supplies, so that the former should not outrun the latter.

The first phase of the operations under review opened with the transference of artillery and troops to the right bank of the river. This proved difficult, for the bridge across the Wadi was washed away several times, while the boisterous winds greatly interfered with the construction of a bridge across the Tigris, here some 400 yards in width. Guns and troops were ferried across, with difficulty, but by the 19th all troops allotted to the right bank had crossed over and were established in the positions from which they were required to cooperate with the main force on the left bank.

Meanwhile the leading infantry brigades on the left bank pushed forward their advanced line to within 200 yards of the enemy's trenches, during the night of Jan. 20. On the morning of Jan. 21, the infantry moved to the attack. On the right the troops got to within 100 yards of the enemy's line, but were unable to advance further. The left column, consisting of the Black Watch, Sixth Jats and Forty-first Dogras, penetrated the front line with a rush, capturing trenches which they held for about an hour and a half. Supports were sent forward, but losing direction and coming under heavy fire, failed to reach them. Thus, left unsupported, the left wing, when Turkish counterattacks developed, were overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retire. The attack was renewed at 1 p. m., but by this time the heavy rain had converted the ground into a sea of mud, rendering rapid movement impossible, and though every effort was made, the assault failed.

Throughout the month of February, preparations were made for resuming the offensive against the Turkish right flank and Dujailah redoubt, as the first step towards the relief of Kut before the arrival of the flood season, expected about the middle of March. General Aylmer decided to advance with the maximum force for which land transport could be made available with two days' food and water. His dispositions were, briefly, as follows: The greater part of a division under General Younghusband, assisted by naval gunboats, contained the enemy on the left bank. The remaining troops were formed into two columns, under General Kemball and General Keary, respectively, a reserve of infantry and the cavalry brigade being held at the corps commander's own disposal. Kemball's column, covered on the outer flank by the cavalry brigade, was to make a turning movement to attack the Dujailah redoubt from the south, supported by the remainder of the force operating from a position to the east of the redoubt.

The night march by this large force was a difficult operation, but the troops reached their allotted positions apparently undiscovered by the enemy. Kemball's column was an hour late in reaching its position, however. Dujailah Redoubt was apparently lightly held when the columns reached their allotted positions. But time was lost by waiting for the guns to register and to carry out reconnaissances, and when three hours later, Kemball's troops advanced to the attack, they were strongly opposed by the enemy from trenches cleverly concealed in the brushwood, and were unable to make further ground for some time.

By 1 p. m. the southern attack had pushed forward to within 500 yards of the redoubt, but concealed trenches again stopped further progress, and the Turks made several counterattacks with reinforcements. At 5:15 p. m., attacks were launched from the south and east. Some troops succeeded in gaining a foothold in the redoubt, but were forced to fall back to the position from which they started. Next morning General Aylmer, finding himself faced with deficiency of water, decided upon the immediate withdrawal of his force to Wadi, which was reached the same night.

The third phase of the operations is a story of constant struggles with the Tigris floods, which restricted the advance to the left bank. On April 4 the Thirteenth Division rushed the first and second lines of the Turkish positions at Hannah. General Maude was in command of the attack, and the whole position was in the hands of his division by 7 a. m.—a maze of trenches with a frontage of 1300 yards and a depth of 2600 yards. This success was followed by a night attack on the Felahiyah positions, a series of trenches being captured. On the 6th an attempt was made by the Seventh Division to attack the northern position of the Sannaiyat positions, but the ground delayed the movement and the troops were discovered at dawn in the open without cover, still 2300 yards from the Turkish positions. The attack was carried out, and actually reached a point 700 yards from the enemy, but the British were compelled to retire. A further attack by the Thirteenth Division, which had relieved the Seventh, failed through the supports not coming up at the critical moment. After this failure the British attempted to secure the control of the river bunds at Beit Aiessa as a preliminary to forcing the Turkish right. The attack took place on the 17th, and was successful in spite of lack of roads, the presence of marshes and the shortage of rations. In fierce counterattacks, however, the portion of the position which included the river bunds was lost.

Persistent attempts on both banks had failed, says Sir Percy Lake, and it was known that not more than six days' supplies remained in Kut. For 18 days, in face of exceptional difficulties, the troops had done all that was humanly possible. It was, therefore, decided to attempt to run supplies into Kut by means of a fast river steamer, the Julnar. At 8 p. m. on April 24, with a crew from the Royal Navy under Lieutenant Firman, R. N., assisted by Lieutenant-Commander Cowley, R. N. V. R., the Julnar, carrying 270 tons of supplies, left Falahiyah. Her departure was covered by all artillery and machine-gun fire that could be brought to bear, in the hope of distracting attention. She was, however, discovered and shelled on her passage up the river. At 1 a. m. on the 25th General Townshend reported that she had not arrived, and that at midnight a burst of heavy firing had been heard at Magasis, some eight miles and a half from Kut by river, which had suddenly ceased. There could be but little doubt that the enterprise had failed, and next day the air service reported the Julnar in the hands of the Turks at Magasis.

In the hope of prolonging the resistance of Kut for even a day or two, the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service had dropped into Kut, between April 16 and April 29, approximately eight tons of supplies, besides fishing nets and specie. With the failure of the Julnar there was no further hope of extending the food limit of the garrison of Kut. Everything that was possible with the means to hand had been attempted. The troops only desisted from their efforts when, says the dispatch, the limit of human endurance had been reached. On April 29 Kut surrendered.

VISITS FOR INSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The executive committee of the Association France-Etats-Unis met recently under the presidency of M. Guist'hau, former Minister. Reports were read by M. Jouanny and M. Chinard, on the organization of periodical visits for mutual instruction between the United States and France, for pupils holding diplomas from the higher commercial and industrial schools or from the agricultural institutes of the two countries; also by M. Tirman on the economic development of the association. The committee nominated a commission for economic expansion, with M. Guist'hau as president, and M. Tirman as vice-president, and passed resolutions on a number of demands for unification, and discussed the organization and working of its great regional grou

CHICAGO CANAL IS BLAMED FOR LAKE LOWERING

Diverting of Water to Care for City Sewage Alleged to Interfere With Commerce—Purity of Lake Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A question of interest all along the Great Lakes is whether the drainage canal at Chicago in diverting water from Lake Michigan to carry Chicago's sewage down the Des Plaines River and thence to the Mississippi is actually lowering the level of the Great Lakes, so as to interfere with commerce. Rumblings heard among the lake cities from time to time culminated this spring when a number of Wisconsin municipalities united in protest and Senator La Follette made an ineffective attempt in Congress to limit the flow of the drainage canal. No end is likely to be made of the controversy until the Federal Courts here dispose of the litigation between Chicago and the United States Government on this point. The case was heard voluminously three years ago and is awaiting decision at the hands of Judge K. M. Landis.

Before Chicago and the Federal Government went into the courts a proposal was made to build works at the head of Lake Michigan compensating for any lowering due to the loss of flow at its foot. This step was recommended to the War Department by the United States Board of Engineers on Rivers and Harbors. Chicago offered to pay for the project, estimated at around $475,000, but nothing came of it.

The claim of the lake cities is that their harbors and waterways are threatened with shallowness by a dropping lake. On the other side Chicago contemplates its drainage system costing very nearly $100,000,000 being rendered useless and possibly worse than useless, and on top of that the outlay of another hundred million required to build a new means of sewage disposal.

The issue in the Government suit is the proposed reduction of the canal capacity of 840,000 cubic feet per minute to 250,000 feet per minute. This was the aim of the La Follette amendment to the Rivers and Harbors Bill. The canal is not yet at the full capacity of flow. It is running now 450,000 feet per minute.

As regards the law in the case, Chicago holds that when the canal was built, at such a huge cost, the Government said nothing about the regulation of the flow in regard to lake levels; and since the stipulations regarding Federal control were expressly named and have been complied with, therefore the Government cannot now step in and regulate the canal in such a way as to destroy its usefulness. As for alleged breaking of treaty obligations with Great Britain, Chicago declares that Canada cannot now, with good grace, question the effects of the canal because, when the treaty of 1909 with reference to boundary waters, was adopted, compensation was made to Canada for diversion of water at Chicago by allowing the Dominion an excess of diversion at Niagara Falls, and, further, that it was expressly stated that conditions prior to the signing of the treaty should not be permitted to form a basis of discussion in the future. The State of Illinois backs up the Chicago District in its contentions. The impasse between the Government and the district has much the look of a states' rights episode.

But for the more important question of what actual effect the diversion of lake water at Chicago has had on the lake levels, the argument of Illinois is this: even granting a theoretical lowering of levels four to six inches, the actual measurement of lake levels is extremely fickle. Wind conditions change levels in an hour from one to five feet. For the first 13 years after the canal was put in operation the lakes were higher than before. As far as cities along the lakes need to be concerned, four or five inches lowering, which can only be determined by figuring and is not established by gauge records, is too small a matter to be alarmed about, as, so it is claimed, no boat does business on such a small margin of draft.

In the claims of the lake shippers, for losses alleged due to inability to carry full cargoes, the same argument is advanced. These claims run well into the millions per year. Were it to grant the justice of the claims, the district would argue the total loss in tonnage amounts to but $290,000 per year because of what it considers unreasonable computation of the plaintiffs. Further, the district says that, in the present experimental stage of sewage disposal, no adequate system of handling the wastes of this city, situated as it is, has been devised; that therefore the purification of lake waters, which the canal affords in its full capacity, is a necessity. In short, the district holds that the calculations as to level lowering are seriously open to dispute; that no actual damage to navigation has actually occurred; that if it had, vessel builders and municipal authorities have been perfectly aware of the diversion occurring since 1900 and could, and should, have made allowance for, at small cost to either, for any possible effects; and that the full flow of 840,000 cubic feet per minute is Chicago's necessity.

The Government suit was brought on by the building of a second canal, reversing another river, the Calumet, into the drainage canal about 20 miles below Chicago. Federal objection to diversion of lake water through the Calumet River was then extended to a limitation on the original project. The Sag Canal, now building at a cost of $8,000,000, will remove the sewage from the lake over the western half of the Calumet manufacturing region and around South Chicago. The purification and cleanliness of Lake Michigan, due to the drainage canal, has been remarkable. The lake front this summer has been one vast bathing beach.

As regards what could be done with 250,000 feet canal flow, the restriction by the Government, the district engineers declare this would be so inadequate that, at times, the flow of the drainage canal south would be reversed and the Chicago River, resuming its original course, would carry the city's sewage into the lake.

If Chicago is permitted to continue capacity use of its canal, it will still have to find other means of disposing of excess waste within a short time. According to the city's population increase other means than the canal will have to be arranged by 1936. Meantime the district and public bodies, notably the Chicago Association of Commerce, are searching to find out what can be done today toward taking care of the future. Some hope of progress in the separate treatment of industrial sewage is being entertained. The packers use 6,000,000 gallons of water and have a sewage discharge equivalent to that of 1,000,000 people a day.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SUNDAY RIVER SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Some interesting particulars with regard to the scheme for planting settlers in the valley of the Sunday River, 25 miles from Port Elizabeth, were recently given to a press representative by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, one of the pioneers of the scheme. Recognizing at the outbreak of war that land settlement would be very much to the fore after the war, the promoters of the scheme decided to proceed with it, with the result that 22 miles of the main canal have been practically finished in less than 12 months of actual working. The main canal is 32 feet wide at the bottom and can accommodate five motor cars abreast on the bed of the canal. There is also a concrete flume 16 feet wide and 6 feet deep. A pipe big enough to accommodate a motor car inside it, has been constructed of reenforced concrete to carry the water under a mountain torrent.

A proposal for a big reservoir, 3000 to 4000 acres in extent is at present being examined by the State Irrigation Department. About 50,000 acres of valuable irrigable land belonging to various companies is situated below the site of the proposed dam.

In preparation for the expected settlers the land is already being prepared by steam plow in order that there may be no delay in their work. The cost of this preparation will be defrayed by the price of the farm, but the settler is to have the option of the raw ground if he wishes it. It is intended, too, if desired, to carry the policy of the prepared farm further so as to include the erection of buildings, the leveling, and the fencing.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick expressed his sense of the inadequacy of the provision made by South Africa for land settlement. Some 400 settlers with 40-acre plots, he said, would clean his company out of the land they controlled at present. He thought the mines and the railways ought to make some provision in the direction of land settlement for their employees on retirement, as had been done in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and India. In conclusion, Sir Percy emphasized the fact that there was to be no distinction at Sunday River between men and women in the choice of settlers. He expected to see women settlers at Sunday River working their own plots.

GREEK AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At a recent meeting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, presided over by M. Georges Leygues, affairs in Greece were discussed, M. Leygues giving an account of an interview which he had had with the Premier on the subject. M. Leygues insisted on the necessity for strong measures being taken to put down the intrigues of German agents in Greece, and quoted some information which proved the existence in Athens of a secret police and diplomatic agency entirely in the hands of the Germans and which would, so long as they were allowed to exist, make any promises made by Greek cabinets null and void. M. Briand had given the delegates of the commission the assurance that the Allies had obtained all the guarantees of security which the situation demanded; he further explained to them the nature of the guarantees and the measures which had been taken to obtain them. A report by M. Abrami was also heard by the commission on the political and military situation at Salonika, on the events which preceded the abandonment of Ft. Rupel and of Kavala to the Bulgarians, and on the consequences of the invasion of Macedonia.

TRADE EXHIBITION AT TUNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Tunis Chamber of Commerce, and the Agricultural Department of that town, have decided to open an exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce Building, of French goods which are intended to take the place of Austro-German products imported into Tunis before the war. This exhibition will supplement the one which is already held in Paris and will afford French manufacturers an opportunity of introducing their goods; an opportunity which has already been seized upon by Italian manufacturers in response to the invitation of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Tunis. All information required by intending exhibitors will be furnished them at the offices of the Tunisian Government, Palais Royal, Paris.

GERMAN PRESS STUDIES POLICY OF CHANCELLOR

Examination Made of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's Statement on War Aims and His Reference to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Little as Herr von Bethmann Hollweg permitted himself to say in his speech at the opening of the Reichstag concerning war aims and other belligerent countries except England, his words have, as usual, been submitted to a most searching examination on all sides, and the interpretation put upon them by one party or another is by no means without interest.

Some papers showed an inclination to attach some importance to the brief reference to France, as indicating the possibility of a rapprochement in the future, but the main subject of discussion was as to whether the Chancellor's war aims had undergone any alteration, and what might be the significance of his reference to Russia. With regard to the first point the Vorwärts held that the Chancellor had not deviated from his former war aims program, and had merely contented himself with "general, ambiguous phrases," while the Berliner Tageblatt also wrote: Previously Herr von Bethmann Hollweg talked of "practical guarantees." Yesterday he said, "We desire to protect Germany for all time and against any attack." The one is as elastic, and can be interpreted in as many different ways as the other. At the same time the paper agreed with the Vorwärts that the Chancellor's war aims might quite easily be assumed to be as far-reaching as those of any Pan-German.

As for Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's denial that the Kaiser had ever used his influence with the Tsar to retard the democratic development of Russia, the Tageblatt maintained that his object was merely to refute statements which had been "used to stir up public opinion in Russia," and expressed the hope that his declaration would not give rise to "rumors and expectations for which there is at present no foundation, although they are continually being revived." While, however, the Vossische Zeitung characterized the Chancellor's reference to Russia as "the authentic interpretation of his speech concerning the liberation of the Russian nationalities," the Conservative and an authoritative section of the National Liberal press hailed the passage, together with the reference to England that followed it, as constituting, as the Badische Neueste Nachrichten, Herr Bassermann's organ, put it, "the first presage of a new orientation of Germany-Russian policy"; while Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, greeted what he regarded as the Chancellor's promise to abandon his "out-of-date leaning towards England." Even the Frankfurter Zeitung, which has so far been such a stanch advocate of a rapprochement with England, and is at the same time understood to represent the Chancellor's views, observed that, although it must apparently be assumed for the present that the Chancellor's war aims remained the same in essence, a great difference was manifest in his tone. The former speeches, it wrote, despite the daily causes of estrangement arising from an unexampled struggle, always represented as thinkable a subsequent rapprochement, especially with our western opponents. That hope is disappearing more and more. This, the Frankfort paper attributed to what it alleged to be the triumph of the anti-German party in England, with the consequent certainty of the continuation of the economic war after the conclusion of peace. For the present, it continued, English industry was scoring cheap triumphs in Russia owing to the absence of German competition, but the day would come when the Russian people would rise against this exploitation. Can we then assume, it asked, that our own relations with Russia will be better after the war than they were during the period immediately preceding it? The material available for forming an opinion is meager, but the imperial Chancellor does not seem to consider it altogether impossible.

The chief reason for war between Russia and the Central European coalition would disappear, the Frankfurter Zeitung declared, as soon as the former recognized that her main war aim, Constantinople, could not be attained, and meanwhile it intimated that the Chancellor's declaration had been intended to prepare the way for a rapprochement by removing a previous source of estrangement, namely, the impression which used to prevail in Russia that the reactionary element there derived its strength from Germany. Whereas, however, the authoritative Frankfort paper referred, in the article in question, to Russia's renunciation of Constantinople as a foregone conclusion, it devoted a leading article the day before the Chancellor's speech to demonstrating that Constantinople, and Constantinople alone, could satisfy Russian demands, and that it was idle to suppose she could be propitiated by the offer of any other substitute, even that of access to the Persian Gulf. It would be better, it wrote on that occasion, if we were to look this situation clearly in the face, instead of deceiving ourselves concerning it with fantasies that must give the Entente the impression that German politicians are obsessed by a fixed idea.

Meanwhile Herr Bassermann's organ, whose estimate of the Chancellor's reference to Russia has already been quoted, has openly developed the argument that the attitude of the central powers towards the Dardanelles question need not necessarily be final. It was natural, it considered, that the Chancellor himself did not touch upon this "great point of dispute between Germany and Russia," since it was not seeming that Germany's leading statesman should deal in public with so delicate a diplomatic theme on his own initiative. It must necessarily be embarked upon, it added, however, if the Chancellor's lead was to be followed up. The paper then went on to argue that the German politicians who regarded the question as a vital one were mistaken. If handled dexterously, it too might become the subject of a diplomatic agreement securing to Turkey the possession of Constantinople, and the retention of her sovereign rights, and to Russia a free passage through the Straits. In 1908, it recalled, the central powers offered an obstinate opposition to Russia's request for a European conference to revise the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin concerning the Straits, a proceeding which doubtless promoted England's encirclement plans. It is conceivable, it wrote, that Germany and her allies, in view of the stronger position which they hold today with regard to Russia, could gather up again without danger the threads of the policy abandoned in 1908.

The Vorwärts, which commented on the foregoing, observed: These remarks are noteworthy because they reflect the views of certain very influential circles. The acknowledgment of the mistake committed in 1908 is significant; it is, however, wrong to regard it as isolated, and to drag it from out the whole context of Germany's eastern policy. If it is desired to revise the question of the Straits, this can only be done in connection with the entire eastern policy. In that case, however, the question would go far beyond the bounds prescribed for it by the Bassermann organ.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL WORK FOR NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A splendid showing, both in point of attendance and work accomplished, has been made by the Agricultural and State Normal School for Negroes during the past year, according to a report received from the president of the institution by the state superintendent of education. It is brought out that the Negroes are rapidly realizing the importance of industrial education and are sending their children to school. The enrollment for the year was 1242, nearly every county in the state being represented.

Emphasis is being put on expert farming, as the state board believes this is the hope of the South. Every student above the grammar grade is required to take at least one course in agriculture each year.

Laundering is taught the girls under an experienced teacher. The domestic art department includes dressmaking, millinery, handicraft, cooking, classification of foods, canning, preserving and the economy in all branches of household work.

ALLIES PAY MILLIONS FOR HORSES HERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Figures compiled at the National stockyards in East St. Louis show that approximately 225,000 horses have been sold to the allied governments. At an average price of $180 a head, this would make a total of $40,500,000. The figures also show that about 7000 mules have been bought, at an average of $135 a head, or a total of $995,000, a grand total of $41,445,000. A contract for 3000 head for Italy, to be filled in about 30 days, has been made.

British, French, Belgians and the United States army are the other buyers. They are taking a total of about 2000 horses a week.

ENGINEERS SOCIETY IN HAWAII GROWING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Carl B. Andrews was elected president of the Hawaiian Engineering Association at the annual meeting of the organization recently in Honolulu; vice-president, R. Renton Hind; secretary, Frank O. Boyer; treasurer, Irwin Spaulding. Charles H. Kluegel was made "honorary member," an honor which can be conferred on only two engineers. The membership has increased to 225, and the association is in excellent financial condition.

INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC LEAGUE TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the National Industrial Traffic League in this city Nov. 9. He is expected to discuss the Newlands resolution. Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati, will preside. Various matters of importance to shippers will be discussed at the annual meeting.

PHILADELPHIA ASKS REMOVAL OF PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Urging that penal institutions should be located outside of city boundaries, the South Philadelphia Business Men's Association has made a proposal in the form of a resolution that Moyamensing Prison should be removed from the city and placed in some outlying section. Such a change, they argue, would benefit the prisoners and also greatly advance the progress of South Philadelphia.

BIG BROTHERS OF ST. LOUIS SEE PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The report for the first quarter's work of the Big Brother organization of the Church Federation of St. Louis, recently made public, shows progress which has encouraged the formulation of a much larger program for the coming year than was at first anticipated. Of more than 400 cases of delinquent boys brought to the attention of the organization and taken in hand by the secretary, 92 per cent are doing well.

The Big Brother organization aims to help delinquent boys by friendly association and counsel of men who personally will undertake the supervision of individual cases. This includes finding jobs for boys who need them, encouraging boys to go to school, instilling right ideas and ambitions and aiding them wherever possible, but not giving them money or presents. J. L. Howell is president; Robert A. Roessel, secretary.

The shop looking from "Centennial" Maple

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California Vote Gives Presidency to Woodrow Wilson

SPECIAL ISSUES ARE DECIDED IN MANY STATES

Returns From Different Parts of United States Show Results of Voting on Questions Other Than the Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FLORIDA — After the closest gubernatorial fight in years, the Rev. Sydney J. Catts, Independent-Prohibition candidate, has been elected Governor over Democratic Candidate Knott.

George Allen of Key West, Republican candidate, polled a considerable vote in some sections. Aside from the Governor, all state officers are Democratic, as are all congressmen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CALIFORNIA—The $15,000,000 dollar State highway bond issue was passed in the election and the single tax measure defeated by large votes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GEORGIA — While press services give the North Carolina congressional delegation as solidly Democratic this bureau is able to state that the race in the Tenth Congressional District between James J. Britt, Republican, and Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, is still undecided. The contest was conceded to Mr. Britt, but the result is again in doubt because of errors in reporting. Each side claims the election by 20 majority, with the McDowell County Board adjourned until Friday.

OKLAHOMA — The election law initiated by Socialists and supported by Republicans and many Democrats will carry the State, according to belated election returns. The initiative measure to repeat the registration law, in the same number of counties, had 80,030 votes to 68,795 against. Democratic campaign headquarters issued a statement Thursday night declaring that the "silent vote" would defeat both measures. To be carried each must receive an affirmative vote equal to the majority of votes cast for any candidate. The Socialist party is showing a decrease from its vote of two years ago, despite its tremendous campaign. The result is a surprise to Socialists, Democrats and Republicans.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ARKANSAS—The constitutional amendment providing for the repeal of the state-wide prohibition law and substituting in its place a local option measure, was decisively defeated at the Arkansas polls. The entire Arkansas Democratic state and congressional ticket was swept into office. Dr. C. H. Brough is elected Governor and Judge William F. Kirby United States Senator.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISIANA—Of the 18 amendments to Louisiana's constitution, all carried but one—that intended to permit women to serve on local and State boards, which was defeated by more than two to one. The amendments which carried abolish the fee system, increase Confederate pensions, give members of State Agricultural Department free railroad transportation, allow parishes and cities to levy taxes for public improvements, extend the jurisdiction of juvenile courts to parishes, fund Shreveport's floating debt, compel railroads in this State to establish general offices in the State, create a State board of affairs in the place of and abolish the Board of Equalization and Board of Appraisers, which is considered by the supporters of the present State administration as the Administration's one great step ahead in the reorganization of the State's taxation system; allow cities and parishes to levy taxes to hold fairs, place the debts of the New Orleans School Board on a cash basis, authorize the city to bridge or tunnel the Mississippi at New Orleans, provide for a sea wall and driveway along Lake Pontchartrain, exempt seagoing ships domiciled in Louisiana ports from taxation, enlarge the river, harbor, legislative authority.

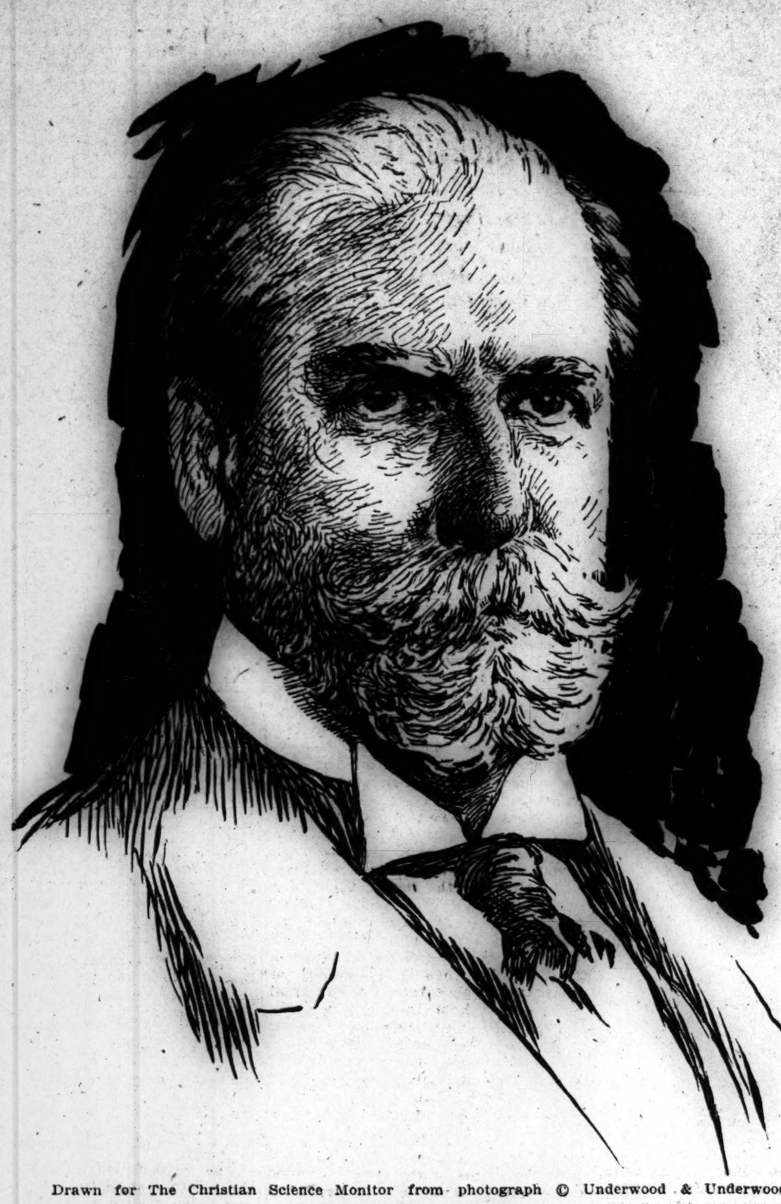
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNESOTA—Though the closeness of the presidential race has delayed the counting of the ballots on constitutional amendments, returns so far indicate seven lost and one passed. The successful amendment calls for aid by the State in the developing of Northern Minnesota lands by establishing a fund to build roads and ditches and clear timber from part of the tract.

The vote of W. G. Calderwood, Prohibition candidate for the United States Senate, was very large. With 1527 of 3024 precincts reported, he has 49,144 votes against 144,669 for Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, and 92,639 for D. W. Larler, Democrat. The highest previous Prohibition vote was 18,000. Minnesota seems safe for Hughes, who has 770 lead, with 52 precincts still out. The militiamen's vote of 2136 is still to come.

BOMB PLOT INDICTMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five former employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were indicted Thursday in connection with alleged plots to dynamite property of the corporation. They were arrested last week.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Charles Evans Hughes

Student, teacher and practitioner of law, 1881-1900. Counsel for the citizens of New York State in investigation of civic issues by State commissions, 1905-1906. Governor of New York State, 1907-1910. Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1910-1916.

REELECTION OF MR. WILSON IS NOW ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

was informed that Mr. Wilson had begun anew to gain, and, when the clocks in New York and other eastern cities chimed midnight, the final bulletin giving California to Mr. Wilson by 5298 came over the wires from the new pivotal State of the nation.

California Returns

President Wilson Has Lead of Nearly 4000

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—California has swung into the Wilson column, according to complete returns from all but 28 of the State's 5866 precincts today. The size of the President's plurality will not be determined until the official count is completed and a number of expected revisions have been made. But 5843 precincts show him leading Charles E. Hughes by 3923 votes. The complete figures on these precincts, as tabulated gave President Wilson 465,954 and Mr. Hughes 462,081.

The 28 precincts yet to report will not change the result in California although they may reduce President Wilson's plurality somewhat.

The county clerk of Shasta County, California, by an error in addition, added exactly 1000 votes to both Wilson's and Hughes' totals in that county. He announced 3003 for Hughes and 3807 for Wilson, when it should have been 2003 and 2807.

This makes Hughes' total on 5843 precincts 462,031 and Wilson's 465,954. It does not change Wilson's lead.

Chester Rowell, Republican State chairman, was not willing to concede the State to the President without qualification. He admitted that California had apparently gone Democratic on the face of almost complete returns, but asserted that he would not abandon hope until the official count had been finished.

"Because of substantial errors already discovered in unofficial counts," Mr. Rowell said, "it is quite possible to change the apparent result of the voting in California by detecting and correcting similar and yet undiscovered errors."

Meanwhile Democratic leaders, too, are taking steps to watch the official count. An error in tabulating from Los Angeles County, announced by Registrar McAleer, which added 2000 to Hughes' total in that county, caused the Democrtic leaders of Los Angeles to announce that they expected to keep a close watch while the official recounting is in progress today as to the possibility of a similar error.

Federal officials from San Francisco have also seized the ballot boxes in a number of precincts in Alameda County and are guarding them pending official tabulation.

Political leaders here today are discussing the possibility of a split delegation from California in the electoral college.

New Hampshire Close

Wilson Lead Over Hughes Less Than 100

CONCORD, N. H.—Speaking unofficially, both Secretary of State Edwin C. Bean and Deputy Secretary Hobart Pillsbury, who have charge of the election canvass, say Mr. Wilson will carry New Hampshire by about 74. The official returns are still missing from several towns.

George E. Farrand, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says Mr. Wilson is gaining steadily on the official count and that his majority when the tabulation is completed, will be at least 150. All the returns will be in by today, it is expected.

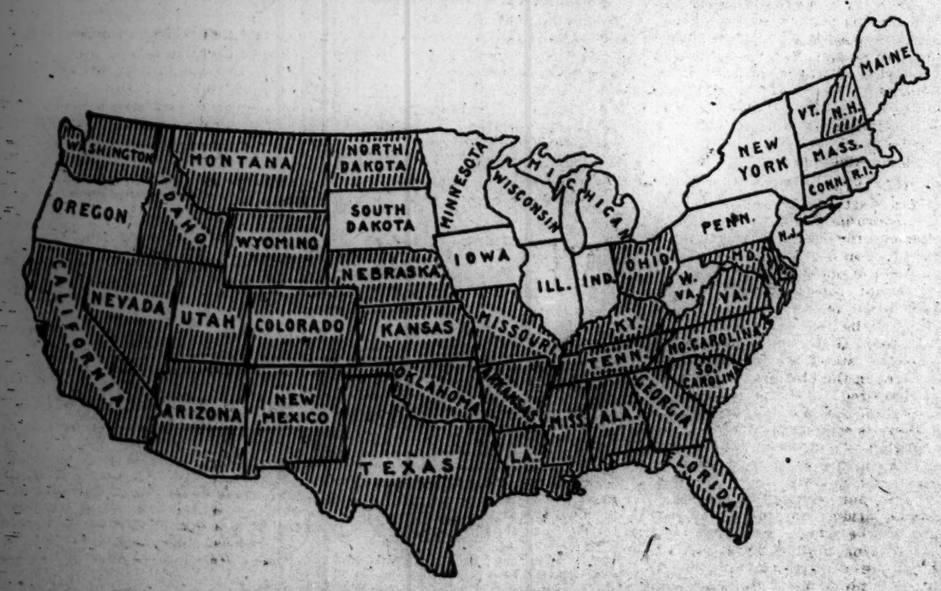
Senator Hollis spent part of the day at the office of the Secretary of State, checking the official returns with his own, and when he had finished he estimated that the final vote will be Wilson 46,800, Hughes 46,700. He says a recount would give Wilson a majority of 1000. Mr. Hollis telegraphed the news to the President, and left this afternoon for Nova Scotia to enjoy the first vacation he has had since he began campaigning in mid-summer.

The Republican State Committee declines to make a statement on the situation and refuses to concede New Hampshire to Mr. Wilson. National Committeeman Fred W. Estabrook of Nashua took charge, in the afternoon, at Republican headquarters, and declared that he and State Chairman Philip H. Faulkner of Keene had found evidence of irregularities. One of the candidates for elector, George A. Fairbanks of Newport, petitioned the Secretary of State for an inspection of the ballots. Telegrams were immediately sent to all the town clerks and it is thought the ballots will be at the State House within 48 hours.

Attorney General Gregory, at once, communicated with prominent Democrats, urging them to see that the count is protected.

Republicans are regretting that a special session of the Legislature was not called to allow the 1400 New Hampshire soldiers on the border to vote. Governor Spaulding had declined to bring the legislators together.

Arrangements are being made by the Democrats for a State-wide demonstration.



Map showing result of presidential election

In this diagram the result is indicated by States. It is made up from the latest returns, which seem to indicate a Wilson victory. The shaded portions indicate the states that have voted for President Wilson, and the white portions those apparently for Mr. Hughes.

dent, Mr. Bryan said he had become convinced that Mr. Wilson would be reelected.

"I want to put it as strongly as possible," he said, "that Mr. Wilson will win. The people approve his Mexican policy, and something the Administration has done appeals to every class of voters.

"Though we expect to get New York," Mr. Bryan continued, "we do not need it to win the election. The West alone will do it. All through the West I find all classes uniting in approval of the President's foreign policy."

California Verdict Cheered

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When Democratic headquarters was informed last night that the President had carried California, there was a wild cheer and the crowd of workers who had been on duty almost constantly for two days and two nights seemed to forget everything else in their joy. The street in front of headquarters had been blocked all the evening with crowds cheering for Mr. Wilson.

After-theater crowds were thronging Broadway and adjacent streets when beams of light from searchlights in the towers of the lofty buildings flashed the announcement that Mr. Wilson had been reelected. There was tumultuous cheering and several impromptu parades were organized.

Only a few minutes earlier Mr. Hughes had strolled a few blocks from the theater he had attended, to his hotel, but the result in California had not been definitely determined then. The Republican nominee was recognized and cheered by many in the throngs. He smiled and raised his hat. Soon after he reached his room in the hotel he was shown a telegram announcing that California had gone for Mr. Wilson, but his secretary announced that he had no comment to make.

Soldier Vote to Decide

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The soldier vote will probably decide whether Hughes or Wilson will get Minnesota's electoral vote. The result will probably not be known before next Tuesday.

Returns from 2939 precincts out of 3050 show Hughes leading 1034. Democrats, however, refused to concede the state. They state that Hughes' lead will be cut down to about 400 by the returns yet to be counted among the civilian voters.

Election commissioners are on their way from the border today with the votes cast by the Minnesota soldiers on the border. This vote must be canvassed. Democrats here say that they have private advices that 1800 soldiers' votes were cast and that Wilson secured about 1200 and Hughes 600. On these figures and their claim that the civilian plurality will be cut to 400, Democratic campaign managers claim the State by 200.

Republican managers say the soldier vote will split even and that Hughes will win the State by a safe plurality.

Hughes Gets West Virginia

WHEELING, W. Va.—With 131 precincts in 1713 missing, Mr. Hughes was leading Mr. Wilson by 3149 early today. The count was: Hughes 133,280, Wilson 130,131. Cornwall, Democrat, for Governor, is again leading Robinson, Republican, by 1358 votes with 135 precincts missing. Southern and western counties have sprung many surprises. Early today Federal officers were in charge of many ballot boxes in Marshall County and elsewhere.

President Gets Result

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Secretary Tumulty telegraphed formal notification to the President of his reelection. The message was wirelessed to the President aboard the Mayflower. It was as follows: "I am here surrounded by the loyal Democrats of Old Monmouth and beg leave to send you our greeting and congratulations. The cause you have so nobly represented has at last triumphed, and we greet you. Our hearts, our thoughts and our affections go to you."

Changes in North Dakota

BISMARCK, N. D.—With 1953 precincts out of 1978 in, North Dakota gives Wilson 54,031; Hughes 52,843; a Wilson lead of 1188. Many Republicans are talking of demanding a recount.

Instances are known where Republican ballots properly marked were thrown out, Republicans claim. They assert that in several districts Democrats had absolute control of the election board, and large Democratic majorities in some counties are too large on the basis of registered vote. A recount would probably show the State Republican, some partisans believe.

Woman's Wilson Union

Celebration Held in Washington Headquarters Over Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the White House, whose appearance, this election season, has been less brilliant than is usual on such occasions, because of the absence of the official family, the news of the President's probable reelection was received with keen satisfaction.

At the headquarters of the Woman's Wilson Union a celebration was held. During the evening many officials called at the headquarters and were immediately urged to speak. Secretary of Labor Wilson was one of these. He was called on the phone to address the enthusiastic crowd, and spoke impressively of the success of the administration. He deplored the attacks made by the opposition during the campaign in wielding what he declared were fallacious weapons against the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, the Labor Law, the foreign policy and other legislation.

He deplored the attacks made upon the Democratic Party for "note writing," and said it would have been well if the countries at war had written a few notes and forestalled the war.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made a 10-minute talk to the meeting early in the evening.

President Congratulated

Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Massachusetts Sends Telegram

Officers of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Massachusetts today dispatched a congratulatory message to President Wilson in the form of a telegram directed to Williamstown, where the President is visiting today. The telegram follows: "Hon. Woodrow Wilson, care President Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown, Mass.

"The Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Massachusetts congratulates the people of the United States on your reelection as President. We have been confident for many months that you would triumph over partisan prejudice and abuse. We have refrained until now to offer our congratulations, adopting your much criticized policy of watchful waiting, which apparently a majority of the people believe in and wish continued.

"Every prosperous merchant, every contented farmer, every employed laborer and every happy home in these United States is a permanent monument to the ability, courage and farsightedness which you have shown as President.

(Signed)

CHARLES H. JONES, President,
ELLERY SEDGWICK, Secretary,
JOHN F. MOORS, Treasurer,
ALEXANDER BANNWART,
Executive Secretary."

Bryan Prediction Recalled

Former Secretary Said Wilson Would Win Without New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The victory of President Wilson, due to the West and without the aid of New York, an event hitherto thought impossible in national elections, has brought to the recollection of the political leaders the prediction of former Secretary of State William J. Bryan which was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 21, last. The occasion was the meeting of Mr. Bryan and President Wilson in Pittsburgh, Pa., when, after talking with the Presi-

JEANETTE RANKIN FIRST WOMAN TO SIT IN CONGRESS

HELENA, Mont. — Miss Jeanette Rankin, attorney at law and first woman elected to the National Congress, has been for the last seven years a power in the affairs of Montana, which State she will represent in the Lower House for the next term. Her election seems assured.

The first American Congresswoman is a slender, girlish, comely, gray-eyed young woman, as feminine of deportment and as gentle of mien as one could wish. On the rostrum her manner, appearance and method of forceful but quiet utterance impress one with her mental strength and there is nothing raucous, obtrusive or masculine about the calm confidence and captivating rationality of Jeanette Rankin's speeches or manner of public appeal.

The sophisticated and political wise members of the next Congress will find no parliamentary gaucheries or unethical impertinence in the behavior of Miss Rankin in the halls of Congress. She has been a delegate to a dozen state and national conventions, she is an adept parliamentarian, a shrewd debater, a logical and eloquent conversationalist, and, withal, a woman of much dignity and rare scholarship.

PRESIDENT GREETED IN WILLIAMSTOWN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — President Wilson came here this afternoon to attend the christening of Eleanor Sayre, his granddaughter.

The little college town turned out its 3000 population to greet the President. Williams College students joined in the demonstration.

The President motored directly to the Sayre home. The townspeople are planning a big reception tonight and the President is expected to make a speech from the porch of the Sayre cottage.

BUY Your Boys' Clothes Here and Get an *Extra Pair of Pants*

with every suit—they double the endurance and service of the suit and are worth much more than the price you pay. We show a splendid variety of styles and patterns this season, made in the "CONTINENTAL" way, which means made so good that

WE GUARANTEE
Every Boys' Suit to give three months' satisfactory service (four months if with two pair of pants) or we will give you a new suit Free.

Two-Pant Suits—Fifty styles, sizes 8 to 18. $5, $6.75, $8.50 UP TO $12

Overcoats—A big stock of extra good coats, chinchillas and fancy coatings. $5, $6.75, $8.50 UP TO $15

Mackinaws—The favorite coat for the active boy. New colors, handsome plaids, extra heavy fabrics, well made fine fitting coats. $5, $6.50, $8.50

A New Lot Just in—Boys' V-Neck Sweaters, heavy Shaker knit, blue, brown, green, red, gray $5

THE Continental Clothing House
THE BOYS' STORE
Washington St. cor. Boylston St.

Grand Circle Tour Jan. 31
South America
Send for descriptive booklet, American Express Travel Dept., 65 Franklin Street, Boston. Phone Main 5000

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Come NOW — while the goods are fresh and new—right out of their wrappings.

Distinctive, unordinary gifts for every member of the family.

Shall we expect you—say tomorrow?

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LONDON HARNESS CO BOSTON

Prohibition Victories in Many States Won in Election

MASSACHUSETTS CITIES SHOW GAIN FOR PROHIBITION

Nineteen Per Cent Increase Over Vote of 1912 Is Indicated by Returns From All the Cities and Many Larger Towns

A gain of 19 per cent for J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, over the vote for the Prohibition candidate in 1912 is shown in the returns for all of the 36 Massachusetts cities and numerous towns in the metropolitan district, as reported to The Christian Science Monitor. Chester R. Lawrence, the gubernatorial candidate of the Prohibitonists, appears to have more than doubled the vote of his party four years ago.

Boston gave 302 votes for the Prohibition presidential candidate this year, compared with 257 in 1912. The Boston vote for Mr. Lawrence has not been tabulated, but unofficial announcements give assurances that it is more than double that of the gubernatorial candidate in 1912.

While the vote for Mr. Hanly was not relatively large, the Prohibition leaders point to the gain of 19 per cent over four eyars ago, as indicating a growth in the Bay State of the same antiliquor sentiment that swept five additional western states into the "dry" column Tuesday.

Additional returns of the voting for Mr. Hanly, presidential candidate, and for Mr. Lawrence, candidate for Governor, compared with the votes for the Prohibition candidates for President and Governor in 1912 are as follows:

	1916 Hanly	1916 Lawr'ce	1912 Chafin	1912 Rand
Boston	302	..	257	..
Worcester	142	219	102	94
Malden	42	93	35	28
Chelsea	16	36	22	16
Haverhill	61	113	87	166
Brookline	31	55	18	12
Arlington	20	45	6	5
Reading	11	27	1	2
Saugus	17	26	14	12
Winthrop	16	43	13	9
Wakefield	7	12	6	5
Lowell	53	173	63	80
Framingham	12	17	9	10
Winchester	7	10	7	4
Braintree	6	11	3	2
Wellesley	6	9	2	2
Watertown	16	25	11	7
Stoneham	29	16	11	7
Lexington	3	12	6	1
Gloucester	19	44	27	31
Belmont	12	19	1	3
Fitchburg	43	7	29	22
Attleboro	47	4	68	43
Fall River	98	138	127	68
Leominster	13	21	6	7
Holyoke	22	69	26	22
Chicopee	18	32	9	14
Total vote from 23 cities reporetd in Wednesday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor	902	1540	651	762
Total	1922	2950	1617	1434

The Boston vote by wards for Mr. Hanly was as follows: Ward 1, 14; 2, 6; 3, 7; 4, 4; 5, 4; 6, 13; 7, 29; 8, 21; 9, 1; 10, 10; 11, 8; 12, 8; 13, 3; 14, 6; 15, 11; 16, 14; 17, 14; 18, 7; 19, 13; 20, 12; 21, 18; 22, 28; 23, 14; 24, 17; 25, 7; 26, 13; total, 302.

Two reasons are assigned for Mr. Lawrence running so far ahead of the presidential nominee. Some voters who otherwise would have supported Mr. Hanly are said to have been influenced by the close race for President to mark their ballot for either President Wilson or Charles E. Hughes and then express their Prohibition sentiment by a vote for Mr. Lawrence as the gubernatorial nominee. Other votes for Mr. Lawrence were undoubtedly given him as a former Progressive, several of the Progressive leaders, including the state chairman, Matthew Hale, who were supporting President Wilson, having urged Progressives during the campaign, to support Mr. Lawrence for Governor.

It appears certain from the returns of Governor, tabulated in all the cities except Boston, that Mr. Lawrance did not secure 3 per cent of the total State gubernatorial vote, a percentage which is necessary to continue the Prohibitionists as a legal political party in Massachusetts. But the present status of a legal political party on a par with the Republicans and Democrats secured last year, is admitted to have been won under abnormal conditions. William Shaw, the gubernatorial candidate of 1915, was a particularly strong candidate, he made a State-wide campaign and there was ample supply of funds compared with those of the present campaign. Although the party may have to yield its legal political status, the leaders rejoice in the gains of this year as indicated by the presidential vote and the gains of Mr. Lawrence over the more normal year of 1912.

AFTER ELECTION CONVENTION

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association is calling an "After-Election Convention" of the first Suffolk district at Hotel Lenox next Wednesday at 3 p. m. Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham will speak on "The Work Before Us." This will be followed by short character sketches of the successful candidates for the Legislature of 1917, which will be given by suffragists of Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop and East Boston.

EXPLORERS TO SAIL NOV. 15

NEWPORT, R. I.—The steam yacht Alberta, which is to carry a party of explorers, headed by Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, up the Amazon River, sailed from here Thursday for New York and will leave that city on Nov. 15 for South America.

PROHIBITION VICTORIES ALL OVER NATION

(Continued from page one)

by a majority of 3 to 1. Utah has probably elected a Legislature pledged to enact State-wide prohibition. Washington, Iowa, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas have defeated attempts of the liquor people to secure the adoption of proposals which would nullify their prohibition laws. Thus, 24 states out of 48, one-half of the states of the Union, have now declared for State-wide prohibition, and over 60 per cent of the population and 85 per cent of the area of the country is now under prohibition laws.

"In view of these facts, Congress, at the approaching short session, should pass promptly the resolution now in the committee of both houses giving the several states of the Union the right to vote upon a National Constitutional Prohibition amendment.

"Furthermore, as a majority of the people of the United States are now living in dry territory, Congress should pass the bill providing for prohibition in the capital of the nation, as the law governing the capital city of the nation should be in accord with the sentiment of the majority of the citizens of the nation.

"These two measures should be passed by Congress without delay, and other legislation, such as prohibition for Hawaii and for preventing the use of the mails for liquor advertising in prohibition territory, should also receive prompt and favorable consideration from the national law-making body.

"We call upon the patriotic citizenry of the country to urge upon their representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives the speedy passage of these measures."

Defeat Not Conceded

California Dry Federation May Demand Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Franklin Hichborn, campaign manager of the California Dry Federation, does not yet concede defeat. A demand will be made for a federal investigation charging gross irregularities at the polls, involving the election of presidential electors, as well as the prohibition contest.

Mr. Hichborn says that the 700 University of California upper classmen, acting as watchers in practically all of the San Francisco precincts, have obtained a mass of evidence that will force an investigation.

An example of the charges is that in one precinct, where 180 votes were cast, 31 votes were counted for prohibition and 86 against it. It is charged that ballots were taken from the polls for counting and that in hundreds of cases ballots were not counted according to law.

Hughes and "Dry" Vote

Prohibition Chairman Stewart Issues Statement

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the Prohibition National Campaign Committee, has issued a statement in which he said the Prohibition vote would reach 250,000, and that had the Republican Party and its nominee said anything against the liquor traffic enough Prohibitionists would have voted the Republican ticket to have assured Mr. Hughes' election in earlier returns. Mr. Stewart said:

"Returns from our vote are slow in coming in, but we have heard enough to justify us in expecting the final total of votes polled for Mr. Hanly, the Prohibition candidate for President, to reach 350,000. Mr. Chafin, our candidate four years ago, polled 208,000 votes.

"So close was the race between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson that the increased vote which Mr. Hanly received in several states, if given to the loser, would have changed the result. Many Progressives who believe in prohibition turned to Mr. Hanly rather than Mr. Hughes because of the silence of the latter on the issue in which they are interested."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Launier from Paul Thompson

Thomas Riley Marshall

Lawyer, 1875-1909. Governor of Indiana, 1909-1913. Vice-President of the United States, 1913 to date

Indiana Analysis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Returns from all over Indiana indicate the strength of the Prohibition and Socialist parties to be about the same. Reports from 57 of the 92 counties in the state for President give Hanly, Pro., 6602; Benson, Soc., 5290. For Governor, Moudy, Pro., 7103; Farmer, Soc., 6744. For United States Senator, long term, Dyer, Pro., 1741; short term, Clifford, Pro., 2082. The Socialists had no candidate for Senator.

Democrats to Parade

Reelection of President Wilson to Be Celebrated in Boston

Democratic headquarters in Boston decided today that the reelection of President Wilson was sufficiently assured to warrant a celebration parade in Boston tonight. Under the leadership of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, Democrats are being urged by phone and messenger to gather at Park Square early this evening with red fire and whatever lights and transparencies can be secured meanwhile, to join in an informal celebration of the President's election for a second term.

Alexander Bannwart, secretary of the league, stated this noon that besides a delegation from his league there would be in line the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League, the Harvard Wilson Club, Princeton University Democrats who are in town to attend the Harvard-Princeton football game tomorrow, delegations from Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, and many local Boston Democratic leaders and their followers.

A tentative route of parade has been prepared as follows: Park Square to Boylston Street, to Exeter, to Beacon Street, to Dartmouth, to Boylston, to Washington, to Court, to Tremont, to the Parkman band stand on the Common. At the bandstand and at the City Hall Annex on Court Street, the Democrats will simulate the program of cheers carried out by the Republican paraders, under the leadership of Chairman Thurston of the Republican State Committee, Tuesday night, when the returns indicated the election of Mr. Hughes.

Arrangements are being made to have one or more prominent speakers at the band stand rally, which will close the evening's celebration.

Recount to Be Asked

Political supporters of Congressman Ernest W. Roberts have petitioned for a recount of the vote cast in the Ninth Congressional District, where the unofficial returns give the election to his opponent, Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, by a majority of 321 votes.

DEUTSCHLAND HELD, CAPTAIN HONORED

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland will not start her homeward trip today as was planned. Failure of some of the cargo to arrive here on time is the reason assigned for delay.

Capt. Paul Koenig was made an honorary member of the local lodge of the Order of Herman's Sons last night, 1400 members being present at the ceremony. He was presented with a gold charm and silver loving cup.

LECTURE ON PHILIPPINES

"Old Glory in the Philippines" was the topic of an illustrated lecture given by Arthur Llewellyn Griffiths, one of the commission sent to the Philippines by President Taft to establish a system of education there, in Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. building.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing from Paul Thompson

Charles Warren Fairbanks

Journalist, lawyer and political leader, 1872-1897. United States Senator from Indiana, 1897-1905. Vice-President of the United States, 1905-1909. Law practice, 1909 to date. Republican candidate for Vice-President.

EDITORS WRITE AS TO ELECTION SIGNIFICANCE

Journalists Agree That Marked Changes in Voting Show Growing Independence, and Political Power in the West

Comment on changed political conditions in the United States is made by many prominent newspapers in connection with fuller reports of the presidential election. Herewith are given editorial utterances from several journals:

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN—In every election during the last half century there have been a dozen states regarded as pivotal; their decision indicated infallibly the decision of the country. Even before the election, the most optimistic Wilson managers could not figure a victory without claiming, against their private judgment, that the President would carry New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, or at least some of them. Yet he lost them all, and still ran so strong that it will probably take the official count to determine who wins. This reveals the nature of the upheaval which has created a new political alignment in the United States. It is the states from the Mississippi west to the Pacific—with the solid South—that give Mr. Wilson a chance for reelection, although he was repudiated decisively in the East and the Middle West. This is the tremendous fact of the election. The geographical division which has existed, with minor modifications from time to time, since the days of the Civil War, has been changed, or rather has been extended. The great states of the East, the North and the Middle West, with their vast populations, no longer decide. The control has been wrested—for the time being, at least—by the joining of the West with the South. This made the Republican loss of Ohio of vital importance.

NEW YORK TIMES—The states of the West, in a new politcal alliance with the states of the South, decided the election. That is a geographical and political fact of which party managers will necessarily take notice. Thomas Jefferson . . . would express a deep and solemn joy at the outcome of this election. Jefferson believed that the party he founded and of which he has been for more than a century the tutelary saint, should be and should continue to be the party of the people. He believed in the soundness of the people's judgments, he trusted them, he was a popular chieftain, oftentimes supplementing his declarations of confidence in the people by extreme expressions of distrust in that other class of which the Federalist Party was so largely made up. The people triumphed on Tuesday and it was a Jeffersonian triumph. They turned away from the party hitherto in the majority, that is a lineal descendant of the Federalists, they gave their votes to a candidate who may be called the political heir of Jefferson. The South and the West united for a reaffirmation of Jefferson's political philosophy. It is fortunate for the country, it is of good augury for the Democratic Party, that . . . the exponent today of the philosophy of Jefferson is Woodrow Wilson, wise, moderate, experienced, capable.

NEW YORK GLOBE—A map of the result shows an unwelcome territorial cleavage. Beginning with the Atlantic Ocean, north of the Mason and Dixon Line, there is a solid block of Hughes states, except Ohio, reaching to the Mississippi River. Then beyond, except for Iowa and South Dakota, there is almost an equally unbroken Wilson territory, and added to this are the states of the solid South. . . . Never before has there been a greater call on the Republican party to get back beyond doubt to the Lincoln tradition and to remove the grounds of suspicion against it.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT—Whatever disappointments the final result may bring, there is encouragement in the proof before us today that the old sectionalism is passing, and that the labor vote cannot be delivered by its leaders, nor the vote of the hyphens by the hyphenates. Whatever breaks up prejudice in America, whether of race, region or religion, builds up America, and whatever builds up America strengthens Americanism.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—That the West has proved a tremendously favorable factor on the side of the Democratic presidential candidate in this election is one of the outstanding aspects of the situation. That the West should have proved the controlling factor in this struggle for the mastery of the Government is not to be regretted. If the supremacy of the old "pivotal" states east of the Mississippi River in the electoral college has been shattered, like the alleged infallibility of the Wall Street betting odds, there is some cause for rejoicing. The original American idealism finds freest play in the western atmosphere of plain and mountain, and there, if anywhere, our country's genius of democracy rides unspoiled and unafraid, on the wings of the morning. It is gratifying, finally, that New England, at the eastern extreme of the country, by no virtue of the large vote cast for Mr. Wilson in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and especially in New Hampshire, should have perceptibly, if not decisively, responded to the same spirit which called so triumphantly to the West. For this proves that sectionalism has won no victory, that East and West still are one and indivisible in promoting the high purposes of our glorious nationality.

BOSTON POST—Two facts of tremendous importance stand forth as a part of this extraordinary election. One is that the New York tradition, always insolently held, has been smashed, perhaps forever. A President can be and at last has been elected without that State, great and mighty as it is. It need not be perpetually considered hereafter, and the nation will be the better by reason of that. Incidentally, its Tammany, which in this case seems to have knifed the President, is likewise stripped of its unsavory power. And so much the better for that. The second outstanding lesson is that a President can be elected in the face of the tremendous influence and hostility of Wall Street. This clique of financiers, bound by chains of gold to the "interests," moved heaven and earth to encompass the defeat of Woodrow Wilson. It is undisputed that it spent millions to down him. That it failed is one of the splendid signs of the times and the forerunner of a new American political freedom.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN VOTE CONTESTS

Questions of Legality of Choice of Electors Rests With Courts of States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Apparent preparations for contesting the results in close states, has raised the question here as to what the proceedings may be if proceedings shall actually be started by either political party. The Supreme Court records and the revised statutes show that electors are plainly regarded in law as state officers.

It is shown in two leading cases in the Supreme Court records that the court has held that any question of the legal or illegal choice of electors rests with state courts to determine, and that the Federal Government is not lawfully concerned, even if fraud is shown.

The revised statutes provide that the electors shall meet in each State and "give their votes" on the second Monday in January following the election, at places to be designated by the State legislatures. In the ordinary course of proceedings, where the right of the electors to sit is uncontested, their votes would be counted in the House of Representatives here on the second Wednesday in February and this would be the legal end to the election.

The statutes further provide that, where a State shall have laws made prior to the election determining methods by which controversies or contests over electors shall be settled, whether by judicial proceedings or otherwise, these laws "shall be binding and shall govern in counting the electoral votes."

Officials here were under the impression that it would be found that all the states that may be involved in contests have laws of this character.

CONFERENCE AT TECH

A conference of delegates from the various societies of New England, whose interest centers about the college and secondary school, will be held in room 3-210 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings in Cambridge, Mass., tomorrow noon. A plan of cooperation through which the work of the various societies may prove more effective, will be adopted. These societies will be represented: New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, New England History Teachers Association, New England Association of Teachers of English, New England Modern Language Association, New England College Teachers of Education, New England Classical Association, Association of Mathematics Teachers in New England, Eastern Association of Physics Teachers, and the New England High School Commercial Teachers Association.

PROF. HOLCOMBE SPEAKS

The Industrial, Civic and Suffrage League had as its chief guest and speaker at a dinner at 167 Tremont street last evening Prof. Alfred E. Holcombe of Harvard University, who gave a talk on "The Minimum Wage." Miss Marion Nichols, the president of the organization, presided.

BIG PARTIES ARE ABOUT EVEN IN NATIONAL HOUSE

Five Members With Independent Affiliations Appear to Hold Balance of Power—First Woman Member

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The balance of power in the next Congress will actually rest with five representatives with independent affiliations, so far as the Democrats and Republicans are concerned, on the face of returns available to noon today. The Republicans made such gains in the election Tuesday that the Democratic majority in Congress is cut to the point where even the speakership might be affected. Present returns indicate that the Republicans will have two more representatives than the Democrats. The success or failure of legislation that is proposed will therefore rest with the votes of a Socialist, a Prohibitionist with Democratic leanings, a Progressive, an Independent and a Progressive. In addition a woman will sit in Congress for the first time in history. She is Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who on latest returns is apparently elected.

Following is the next House lineup on returns gathered by the United Press up to noon today: Republicans 216, Democrats 214, Independents 5. The present House makeup is: Democrats 229, Republicans 197, Progressives 6, Independent 1, Socialist 1.

A majority in the House is 218. It takes that many votes, therefore, to elect a President or to enact legislation. Either big party, therefore, must get the good will of those five men who are aligned with smaller parties before it can do business in its own way. The five men who on present appearances will be the balance of power are: C. H. Randall, Prohibitionist, California; W. P. Martin, Protectionist, Louisiana; Meyer London, Socialist, New York; Thomas V. Schall, Progressive, Minnesota, and A. T. Fuller, Independent, Massachusetts.

Randall has been a Republican, Progressive and Democrat. He ran on a Prohibition ticket with Democratic endorsement. Martin is the first man not a Democrat to be elected in Louisiana in 25 years. He is described as being basically a Democrat with a strong inclination to protection. Meyer London had a bitter fight and was reelected by less than 200 votes. He has so far kept away from any hint of favoritism toward either Republicans or Democrats. Schall can be counted on to favor only the party that puts up what he thinks is the most progressive legislation and the best man for Speaker. Fuller is said to be independent.

Uncle Joe Cannon, the Danville sage, will be on hand as usual. Republican Leader Mann vanquished his Democratic opponent. Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt, won. Speaker Champ Clark and Claude Kitchin were returned. Davis will not return from Texas, being eliminated in the primaries. Clyde Tavenner of Illinois is behind in his district.

There will be several new faces in the Senate, prominent among them Hiram Johnson, Progressive-Republican from California. Another is J. O. Wolcott of Delaware, who won from Du Pont, one of the venerable elder senators. Frank B. Kellogg, "trust buster," Minnesota, is to succeed Senator Clapp. Senator Clark of Wyoming, who ranked along with Senator Lodge and the veteran, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, in length of service, was defeated. Senator Kern, who was once a vice-presidential candidate, was defeated in Indiana, as was Senator Thomas Taggart, Indiana leader. The latter's senatorial career was short. He had served only a few months, having been appointed to succeed Senator Shively.

The Senate, according to latest figures, will consist of 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans, a majority of 12. The Democratic majority in the present Senate is 16.

AMHERST GETS $100,000 GIFT

AMHERST, Mass.—A gift of $100,000 to Amherst College by Mrs. Rufus Pratt Lincoln of Plainfield, N. J., is announced, to establish a Rufus Tyler Lincoln professorship in memory of the donor's son.

LEWIS J. BIRD CO., General Auctioneers and Appraisers,
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This Is Quite a Remarkable Sale as It Contains Many Choice Pieces. We Can Enumerate But a Few.

Mahogany Chamber Sets, in Colonial and Empire, Brass Beds and Odd Bureaus, Turkish and Mahogany Parlor Furniture, Colonial Sewing Tables, Antique Chairs, Mirrors, Willow Furniture, Book Cases, Hand Carved Hall Settle, Dining-room Furniture, Mantel Mirrors, Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Large Assortment of Choice and Rare Bric-a-Brac, Glassware, Royal Worcester and Dresden Vases, Antique Glasses, Rose Medallion Dinner Ware, Empire Clock Set, Candelabras, Plated Ware, Royal Vienna Mantel Set, Andirons, Fire Sets.

Oil Paintings by prominent American and Foreign Artists, French and American Engravings, Water Colors, Old Sporting Prints, Over 5000 Volumes Books, some rare, in sets, by noted Authors, Crystal Chandelier, Wall Gas Brackets, Portieres in Silk, Damask and Silk Velour, Laces, Table Linen, Bedding, Blankets, Pillows, Hair Mattresses, Silver Safe, Etc., Etc.

The House will be Open Tuesday from 10.30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CANDIDATES FOR BOSTON COUNCIL NUMBER SIXTEEN

Eight More Enter Contest in Addition to Those Who Took Out Papers Wednesday

Fourteen candidates for the Boston City Council for the term of three years and two for the one-year term have taken out nomination papers since Wednesday from the office of the board of election commissioners. Two men have taken out nomination papers for the two vacancies on the school committee in place of Chairman Michael H. Corcoran and Dr. David D. Scannell whose terms expire Jan. 31.

In the City Council the terms of George W. Coleman, Daniel J. McDonald and Thomas J. Kenny are at an end on Jan. 31. Their places in the council are to be filled for three years.

The place now occupied by Geoffrey B. Lehy until Jan 31, next, is to be filled by a member elected by the voters for one year. This is the position occupied by John A. Coulthurst. Mr. Lehy was elected by the council to occupy this place until the people could elect a member for the remainder of Mr. Coulthurst's term.

Eight men entered the contest yesterday for the city council, two of them for the one-year term. The latter are James E. Cunningham, 303 Highland street, Roxbury, and John T. Nolan, 141 Winthrop street, Roxbury. The former are John J. Twohig, 74 West Fifth street, South Boston; Albert E. Taylor, 19 Cranston street, Jamaica Plain; William E. Hannan, 30 Milwood street, Dorchester; Francis J. Coleman, Revere House, ward 5; Frederick T. J. Finnerty, 629 Tremont street, South End, and Edwin Still, 90 Westminster street, Roxbury.

The eight who entered the contest on Wednesday were James A. Watson, 38 Thornton Street, Dorchester; George F. Murphy, 130 Brooks Street, East Boston; John F. Foley, 33 Melrose Street; Daniel J. McDonald, 28 Marion Street, Charlestown; Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, 119 Washington Street, Dorchester; Frank B. Howland, 3 Fountain Square, Roxbury; Patrick A. Kearns, 7 Mascoma Street, Roxbury, and John H. Farley, 5 Wall Street, West End.

Who the Good Government Association will select and place in the contest for the four places in the Council is an open question. It is said by many that Councilman McDonald will have but scant opposition, and that may be nominal. His union labor connections make him formidable, and this element the Good Government Association will not care to antagonize, in view of the fact that there are three other places to fill.

Councilman Coleman has all along insisted stoutly that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. More than one dispute has cropped out between Councilman Coleman and Councilman Storrow because of this. Mr. Storrow has insisted all along that Mr. Coleman must stay in the Council for the sake of the city. He has refused to take "no" for an answer.

Thomas J. Kenny has said several times that he expects this year to end his connection with the City Council. He says he consented to serve this year merely to be of assistance in putting into force the segregated budget which he helped to make for this city as a member of the original commission.

Geoffrey B. Lehy told the councilmen who insisted upon electing him as a member for the few months interim between September and the end of the city's year, Jan. 31, that he would not consent to be a candidate for either the short term or the three-year term in the Council. Efforts are being made quietly to have these three men consent to allow their names to be entered for reelection.

The two candidates for the two places on the school committee are Henry Abrahams of the City Planning Board and Dr. Nathaniel A. Finkelstein of Ruthven Street, Roxbury.

Elihu D. Stone, 109 Elmo Street, Dorchester, and Charles V. Coffey, 339 Charles Street, West End, have applied for nomination papers for the three years city council term. This will make 18, of whom 16 are candidates for three years and two for one year.

BUNKER HILL BOYS CLUB MAKES PLANS

Plans were discussed at the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Boys Club in the club's building on Wood Street, Charlestown, yesterday, for the election of a board of overseers and revision of the association's constitution and by-laws. Final action on the matter will be taken at a special meeting to be held next Thursday at 50 Congress Street. Nine members of the association were present yesterday and President George Bramwell Baker of the club, presided.

Ground was broken for the club's new building on Green Street, Charlestown, last week, and it is expected the building will be completed by July. It is to cost approximately $120,000. The money for the new building was raised in a campaign last March. The campaign lasted from the 20th to the 30th. During this time $126,000 was contributed.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Miss Fanny Fern Andrews, international secretary of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, and Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, were speakers last night at the meeting of the State Branch of the Woman's Peace Party in Pilgrim Hall. "International Reconstruction After the War" was the topic. The Rev. Edward Cummings, secretary of the World's Peace Foundation, presided.

PLANS FOR PARADE OF GUARDSMEN IN BOSTON DISCUSSED

With the arrival of the First Squadron of Cavalry, M. N. G., at its armory in Allston last night, after a long journey from Texas, plans for a parade of all the guardsmen who have returned from the border, to be held Saturday, Nov. 25, are now being considered.

Mayor Curley has received from Brig.-Gen. Leroy Sweetser permission for the public parade of the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth regiments infantry, the cavalry and field artillery. Over 4300 men will march and the Mayor has had to order 600 more bronze medals to be presented to the men on Boston Common. The Governor and his staff have been invited.

The cavalrymen, in command of Maj. Charles A. Schmitz, arrived in Brighton early last evening and proceeded to their armory where most of the men were granted home leave until this morning. On reaching the armory the 18 officers and 380 men comprising Troops A, B, C, D and the auxiliary unit, were given a reception by friends and relatives, who had awaited their arrival for many hours.

Cambridge City Guards Veteran Corps tendered a dinner to the members of Company A, Eighth Regiment, in the Brattle square armory last night, Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood being a speaker. The Cambridge lodge of Elks this afternoon gives a reception and parade in honor of the returning militiamen. The parade will be reviewed at City Hall by the mayor. Plans for a dinner to be tendered the South Boston guardsmen within a fortnight were considered at a meeting of residents of that district last night.

Companies A, B and H, the supply and headquarters companies of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard, were mustered out of the federal service in the Charlestown Armory this morning. Capt. Mark E. Smith, the supply officer of the regiment paid the men off.

FUND OF $150,000 AIM OF CAMPAIGN

Plans for raising $150,000 were outlined and adopted at a meeting of about 100 friends and patrons of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, following a dinner given at Hotel Vendome Wednesday night. The money will be used for paying off the mortgages on the settlement property and creating an endowment fund, for building a gymnasium on the present playground and another dormitory at Llewsac Lodge, and for making permanent provision for the extended use of Phillips Brooks Hall.

The plan of campaign as set forth by S. M. Bard of New York calls for the formation of a committee of 100 citizens whose names will give to the movement its necessary backing, and for the organization of several subcommittees whose business it will be to start and carry out the various lines of activity needed to make the campaign a success. At last night's meeting enrollment was started for the committee of 100, and the following persons appointed to act as nominating committee for officers and chairmen of the subcommittees: Miss Caroline Caswell, Dr. Eliza Cahill, Mrs. Frederick Blodgett, Mrs. Barbara Galpin, and Mrs. W. H. H. Tracy.

The history of the settlement was traced by Miss Caroline Caswell, president, who said that the work started in 1897 with three upstairs rooms on Hanover Street and a fund of $14, and today the settlement owns property to the value of $110,000, and has during its 19 years of service helped 2000 working girls to help themselves, besides yearly increasing its other activities. At present over 1000 West End children are enrolled in its clubs and classes, and the industrial center at Llewsac Lodge, opened a few years ago for women between the ages of 40 and 60, has proved a gratifying success. Elwyn C. Preston presided and the other speakers were Miss Nellie F. Hill, Joseph Lee, and Mme. Jutta Bell-Ranske.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

The Boston Simmons Club is to give a play in Whitney Hall, Brookline, Nov. 18, at 8 p. m. The play is "Fanny and the Servant Problem, or the New Lady Bantock," by Jerome K. Jerome. Miss Margaret Hale is coach. The Simmons College Dramatic Club has substituted "The Twelve Pound Look" for the "Golden Doom," to be given Dec. 8. In Chicago the alumnae of Simmons has started a Simmons Club of Illinois, of which Miss Margaret Ridlon '12 is president and Miss Alice Wood Manchester '07 is secretary-treasurer.

MELROSE CAR SERVICE

MELROSE, Mass. — Curtailment of the car service is protested by many residents of Melrose Highlands who have started a petition against the removal of a number of cars that ran between Malden Square and Stoneham during the day and which are now operated only during the morning and evening hours.

HARVARD PLAY CHOSEN

A four-act play by Miss Mary M. Wright of Lewiston, Me., has been chosen by the Harvard Dramatic Club for its annual fall production. Miss Wright is a graduate student of Radcliffe College. The winning play was read in Phillips Brooks House by P. F. Renier '16 before a large audience.

STREET CLOSING PROTESTED

At a meeting of the Citizens Association of South Boston last night resolutions protesting against the closing of West First Street at any point were adopted unanimously. The resolutions are against any changes in the railroad cut, the association proposing a tunnel for the elimination of the noise and smoke

WOMEN EXPECT LARGE INCREASE IN REGISTRATION

Election Commissioners Refuse to Give Suffrage Committee an Extension of Time

Three thousand women are expected to register in Boston for the city election, Dec. 19, in addition to the 10,158 whose names already appear on the registration books. Registry in the offices of the election board on the first floor of the City Hall Annex is now possible and Boston women may go there between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. until Nov. 20 and from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

Registration for women and men voters will be held in the main office in City Hall Annex and in 25 outside offices in the various wards from Nov. 24 till Nov. 29, inclusive. The hours of registering on these dates will be from 6 p. m. till 10 p. m.

A delegation consisting of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham and Miss Hilda Hedstrom appeared before the Board of Election Commissioners and asked that the number of days for registration be extended. They told the commissioners that the Boston Equal Suffrage Association wishes all the women in Boston to register and vote for candidates for school committee. The association desired this committee to ask for additional days of registration. Last year women's registration increased 21 per cent. This year they expect to do better, they said.

The commissioners explained that under the provisions of the segregated budget all the money they could expend this year had been stipulated and they were powerless to do more than they had done unless the city council, with the approval of the mayor, should vote more money.

The committee had pointed out that one of the evenings on which registration is possible is Saturday and that three are in Thanksgiving week, one of them being on Thanksgiving eve.

The outside stations at which women can register from Friday, Nov. 24, till Wednesday, Nov. 29, inclusive (Sunday excepted) from 6 p. m. till 10 p. m., are as follows:

Ward 1, John Cheverus School, Pope Street, corner Moore Street; 2, Theodore Lyman School, Paris Street, corner Grove Street; 3, Copley School, Bartlett Street; 4, Frothingham School, Prospect Street; 5, Winchell School, Blossom Street; 6, Ward room, Old Franklin Schoolhouse, Washington Street, near Dover Street; 7, booth, Rutland Square, near Columbus Avenue; 8, Prince School, Ward room, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street; 9, Hawes Hall School, Broadway, near Dorchester Street; 10, booth, lot, K Street, near East Fifth Street; 11, Roger Clapp School, Harvest Street; 12, Dearborn School, Ambrose Street; 13, William Bacon School, Vernon Street, corner Auburn Street; 14, Farragut School, Huntington Avenue (Fenwood Road entrance); 15, booth, lot, playground, Highland Street, near Marcella Street; 16, booth, lot, Warren Street, near Elm Hill Avenue; 17, Municipal Building, Columbia Road, corner Bird Street; 18, Booth, lot, Topliff Street, corner Bowdoin Street; 19, booth, lot, Harvard Avenue, near Washington Street; 20, booth, lot, Adams Street, near Lonsdale Street; 21, Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street; 22, Minton Building, 4 Hyde Park Avenue; 23, booth, lot, South Street, corner South Walter Street; 24, Hyde Park High School, Harvard Avenue, corner Everett Street; 25, booth, lot, Harvard Avenue, corner Brighton Avenue; 26, Ward room, old Town Hall, Washington Street, near Market Street.

CAR SERVICE RULES REVISION PLANNED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—That a revision of the car service rules of the country's railroads is under consideration was brought out in the testimony of George Hodges, chairman of the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association, one of the last witnesses to appear Thursday at the hearings being held here in connection with an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the exchange and return of freight cars. He said it would be placed before the American Railway Association Nov. 15 at Denver.

CAPTAIN GAWLER OFFERED POSITION

Capt. Henry C. Gawler of the field signal battalion, Massachusetts National Guard, and United States radio inspector for New England, has been offered the position of captain in the United States Coast Artillery, signal division, with headquarters at Ft. Banks. Captain Gawler recently resigned from the signal corps, but the resignation has not yet been accepted, the war department offering instead the position in the regular army. At present Captain Gawler is engaged in mustering out of the federal service members of his division of the signal battalion. He expects to resume his radio work as soon as his resignation is accepted.

FISH PIER TRACKS ARRANGED

An agreement between the State of Massachusetts and the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the construction of car tracks along the new Boston Fish Pier, probably will be signed Monday, according to John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission. Heretofore all the fish used in Boston proper has been transported from the Fish Pier by express wagons at the rate of 25 cents a barrel. The laying of the tracks will save about $100,000 a year. The State will lay three or four tracks at a cost of about $30,000 and rent them to the Elevated.

EXTENSION WORK ENROLLMENT IS CLOSED WITH 3000

With an enrollment of 3000 students the Department of University Extension of the State Board of Education has closed its list. A statement is being issued to applicants from the office of the director, James A. Moyer, announcing that the appropriation of $50,000 made for the department by the Legislature at its last session is insufficient to care for any more students this year.

A waiting list will be established and those on the list will be given the preference when the department is in a position to receive further enrollments. In the meantime the department is doing all that it can to effect transfers of enrollment when for any reason a student has decided to discontinue a course on which he has entered. A transfer of privilege can then sometimes be effected. The completion of courses by students also makes it possible to take on new students from time to time but the opportunity of this kind is by no means commensurate with the demand.

Classes in process of organization at the time the decision to cease enrollments was made, will be completed.

PRESIDENT IS AT LIBERTY TO CHANGE CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the increasing probability that President Wilson has been reelected, discussion has arisen as to the composition of his new cabinet. It is understood that most of his present advisers will be willing to continue in office, but whether they will all be retained only the President knows. There is no well-established precedent for the retention of a cabinet during a second term, and it is conceded that Mr. Wilson will be free to reappoint or replace any of the men who have served during the term now drawing to a close.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, denies a report that he intends to resign March 4. He declares there is no justification for the statement. In all probability all the members will submit their resignations as a matter of form before March 4. It will then be for the President to accept them or ask the cabinet to stay.

BRIGADE QUARTERS TOPIC OF MEETING

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the second brigade, M. V. M., conferred yesterday with Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson relative to the custodianship of the Commonwealth Armory, recently transferred by the adjutant-general's office from General Sweetser to Col. John H. Sherburne, and also relative to the projected removal of second brigade headquarters from the armory to the State House. General Sweetser, following the conference, declined to discuss the situation. General Pearson has under advisement whether or not the order for the transfer of the custodianship should now be rescinded, and whether or not the brigade headquarters should be left in the Commonwealth armory.

General Sweetser advanced the proposition, according to the Adjutant-General, that by reason of his rank he should now be reinstated as custodian of the Commonwealth Armory and that brigade headquarters should consequently not be moved. Colonel Sherburne, who is now custodian of the armory, is the commanding officer of the First Regiment of Field Artillery. Brigade headquarters at the armory now consists of two rooms, which General Sweetser is still occupying.

The matter of a parade of the Second Brigade in Boston before the men are mustered out was also discussed and General Pearson said that General Sweetser appears to favor the project, which he is also inclined to favor himself. The chief question, according to the adjutant-general, is the matter of expense.

FRENCH BULL DOG SHOW

Faux Pas of the Anjou Kennels won the blue ribbon at the show of the French Bull Dog Club of New England which closed in Horticultural Hall last night. Champion Parsque, exhibited by Mrs. Fred Edwards, was awarded the reserve blue ribbon. Other major winners were Stonehurst Riche, shown by Thomas J. Murphy, with first prize in the puppy class, and Parsque II, exhibited by Mrs. Edwards, won first prize for the dog owned by a woman. During the afternoon and evening more than 275 special prizes were awarded.

ASSEMBLY LUNCHEON

A policy of encouragement and helpfulness toward the creation of transportation facilities on land and sea adequate to carry the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States was urged upon 400 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by Robert E. M. Cowie, vice-president and general manager of the Adams Express Company, speaking at the first Assembly luncheon in Ford Hall yesterday on the development and protection of American trade, domestic and foreign.

TRAVELING EXHIBIT PLANNED

The American Society of Landscape Architecture is to send out a traveling exhibit of works of landscape architecture annually. The nucleus of the first exhibit probably will be plans and drawings now on exhibit at the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis. This exhibit was arranged by Prof. James Sturgis Pray, head of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, and John Noyes, fellow of the society in St. Louis.

ENGLISH COURSE FOR INTERMEDIATE CLASSES IS ISSUED

Boston School Committee Authorizes Outline of First Subject to Be Presented

English is first of the subjects for the new intermediate classes in the elementary grades, more generally known as the junior high school, to be issued in the new course of study for the Boston public schools. This is now being distributed to teachers in those schools by order of the Boston School Committee. The object is presented in outline, not as a finished course.

The outline has been prepared by a council comprising a committee from the teachers of English in the various high schools of the city, together with teachers of English in the intermediate classes of the elementary schools. Malcolm D. Barrows of the English High School is chairman and Oscar C. Gallagher, headmaster of the West Roxbury High School, is secretary.

The report recognizes the intermediate or junior high schools as three grades, 7, 8 and 9, distinct from the elementary and the high schools but partaking of the nature of both. With the romantic, inquisitive and impatient attitude of children of the age generally attending these schools in mind, the council insists that emphasis be laid upon the individual child and his interests rather than upon the subject matter of literature and rhetoric as such. Hence the council has refrained from detailed exposition of method. It believes that by frequent conferences during the period of development of the intermediate or junior high school the best methods may be evolved as various methods are reported and discussed. The council disclaims any intention of passing the last word on a theoretical course for junior high schools in general but says it is endeavoring to point out the way in which the movement in Boston may be most effectively worked out.

Instruction in English, the council declares, must meet personal and social needs. If it does not it is foredoomed to failure. It sees in composition the means of making effective the child's attempt to communicate ideas, and in literature an opportunity for the child to discover his own interests and ideals and to interpret his own experiences through his reaction from impressions from books. It views composition as the training for effective work, and literature as the means for self-discovery and the endowment for wholesome enjoyment. Cooperation on the part of teachers on all subjects, it says, will produce a marked gain in the pupil's power of expression in every subject. At frequent conferences of the teachers in each school the particular points that should receive attention in oral and written work can be decided upon, and uniform insistence upon these points will hold the pupil to the standard.

As to the basis of the English course in the intermediate or junior high school, the council says, there seems to be little question that at the close of the sixth grade, pupils should be able to express clearly ideas that they have made their own, avoid gross errors in grammar, spell their own written vocabulary, reproduce after a single reading the main points of a simple story or news item and to read aloud intelligently lessons from textbooks of literature of the difficulty of "Little Men."

Assuming that in the main pupils possess these attainments, the council has organized the course of study now presented and it will immediately be put into use in all the schools.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT MORE THAN IN 1915

Statistics compiled in Chicago show that the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in the United States, Saturday, was 108,746,000 bushels, or 58,907,000 bushels more than on Nov. 6 of last year when there were 49,839,000 bushels in public elevators and in transit.

Saturday there were 60,703,000 bushels of corn and 46,403,000 bushels of oats, while on the corresponding date of last year there were 29,622,000 bushels of wheat, 3,150,000 bushels of corn, and 17,067,000 bushels of oats stored and in transit.

According to statistics compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the stock of wheat in local public elevators amounted to 452,226 bushels, of which 221,709 bushels were in bond; corn, 140,707 bushels and oats 221,709 bushels, including 13,467 bushels in bond, while on the corresponding date of last year there were 809,012 bushels of wheat and 14,548 bushels of oats in public elevators.

BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY

Members of the British Charitable Society celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the society with a dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night at which Lord Aberdeen was one of the speakers. Interchangeable citizenship between England and the United States without an oath of allegiance was discussed. Individual aid in preference to state aid was advocated by John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, saying that individual aid tended to increase the fellowship between men.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

In response to the request of many teachers in the commercial departments of the high schools of Greater Boston, a special Saturday course in accounting, open only to teachers, is offered by Professor Bentley of Boston University college of business administration. About 25 teachers have registered. Students of the day division have organized a number of social clubs and societies.

IMMIGRANT IS TO BE SENT BACK WITH AN OFFICER

Federal immigration officials at Boston will deport Mizael O. Rocha, a Portuguese immigrant, next Saturday to his home in the Cape de Verde Islands. Enos S. Costa of the Long Wharf immigration staff will make the 12,000 trip with Rocha on the schooner Emma & Helen, sailing from New Bedford. This is the second case of this sort on record at the Boston office and is expected to cost the United States Government about $1000. The other trip was made last March on a steamer which made a quicker voyage and was less expensive.

Two other immigrants, Miss Monteiro M. Socorro and Benjamin D. Lola, will also make the trip on the schooner which is expected to take about 40 days and to cover more territory than the steamer did. Mr. Costa will return via Portugal and the Asores Islands and will probably arrive here next spring.

Rocha has been in the United States about two years, and was brought here by local officials from an institution in Rhode Island. Rather than let him remain here at the expense of this Government, he was ordered deported, and as the vessel he came on was unknown and not of an organized line, the Government had to pay the cost of deportation. Mr. Costa's duty is to personally see that Rocha is landed at the islands.

Immigration authorities explain that despite the relatively small population of the Cape de Verde Islands, there has been an average emigration to the United States of about 1500 per year, and they invariably land at New Bedford, coming via sailing vessels carrying from 50 to 150 persons a trip. This class of immigrant is now the only ones coming to this country in sailing vessels. New Bedford is under supervision of Boston officials being in the district assigned to Commissioner Henry J. Skeffington.

ALL-YEAR WATER ROUTE TO NEW YORK

Passenger service between New York and Boston by the all-water route is to be continued this winter for the first time in the history of the port, with the steamers Old Colony and Northland, and rates have been reduced to meet competition of the Fall River Line, it was announced Thursday. The Eastern Steamship Corporation, operating the service, have always withdrawn the passenger boats for the winter, running only freight steamers. This year both will be operated, giving Boston shippers what is expected to be the best water freight service between the two ports they have ever had during winter months.

The steamers Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, running during the summer, will be withdrawn Nov. 22. The sailing time will be changed from 6 p. m. to 5 p. m. on that date. Two freight steamers are to be operated in addition to the passenger boats, all using the Cape Cod Canal route. The Northland has been running between Portland and New York in passenger service, while the Old Colony has been "spare boat" for the Boston-New York run.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Reports made at the annual meeting of the Associated Charities in Pilgrim Hall yesterday showed that 4071 families were under the care of 16 different district conferences during the past year. The treasurer reported a deficit in general expenses for the year of $6313.02. President John F. Moors was chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. John M. Glenn of New York, former president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, spoke on "The Roots of Courage in Family Life." These officers were elected: Clerk, Arthur Adams; treasurer, Henry B. Cabot; assistant treasurer, Fred R. Johnson; directors, Henry Abrahams, Arthur Adams, Henry R. Brigham, Mrs. Louis M. Clark, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Miss Margaret Curtis, Thomas H. Gray Jr., Miss Marian Homans, Mrs. Francis Maloney, John R. Post and Miss Florence Windom.

WINTHROP TOWN MEETING

WINTHROP, Mass.—An article proposing steps for a town-manager form of government was indefinitely postponed at a special town meeting last night. The meeting approved an appropriation of $15,000 to complete the motorization of the Fire Department. Permission was given Moderator Davidson to appoint a committee of three to petition the next session of the Legislature for legislation allowing the sale or lease for a term of years of such portion of the Winthrop Playstead as the committee may deem expedient.

SPECIAL COMMISSION SITE

The special commission to investigate agricultural education held a session yesterday for conference with the trustees of the Amherst College. There were present President Kenyon L. Butterfield and Trustees Charles A. Gleason, William Wheeler, Frank A. Hosmer, Frost, Elmer D. Howe, Charles H. Preston, James Gannon, Davis R. Dewey and Frank W. Gerrett and Secretary Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture, besides other interested, but unofficial persons. Discussion was held upon the method of raising money by the State.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL

The Massachusetts Normal Art School will observe Founder's Day with exercises next Monday in honor of Prof. Walter Smith who was responsible for the organization of the school on Nov. 6, 1873. Mrs. Josiah Dean, daughter of the founder, will speak of her father's career. Others connected with the opening also will speak.

TEACHERS OF EDUCATION MEET AT TECHNOLOGY

New England Association Discusses Topics of Efficiency and Training in Session Today

At the annual meeting of the New England Association of College Teachers of Education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today, efficiency of teachers, training of teachers, and facts in the employment of teachers, are the topics.

Prof. Arthur H. Wilde of Boston University reads a paper on "The Present Situation in Regard to the Measurement of the Efficiency of Teachers in Service." "Objective Tests in the Training of Teachers" is handled by Hermione L. Healey of Boston University in an address, and the discussion is led by C. F. Towne, assistant superintendent of schools in Providence, R. I. The subject of employment of teachers is taken up by Ernest W. Fellows, superintendent of schools at Framingham, Mass., in an address entitled, "Factors Actually Considered When Employing Teachers." Prof. Alexander Inglis of the department of education of Harvard University will present a paper on "Criticism of Certain Scales Designed to Measure the Efficiency of Teachers."

Announcements have been made of the annual meeting of the educational section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in New York Dec. 26 to 30, the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the section. The general subject is to be "The Scientific Study of Educational Problems," and will include general administrative problems, problems of educational tests and measurements of teachers, the practical use of these tests, and problems of research in education. Under administrative problems the chief discussion and reports will be on the retardation of teachers, rating of teachers, and teachers' marks.

The committee of this section, which is arranging the program, contains professors from many universities of the country. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation is vice-president, Edward P. Cubberley of Leland Stanford Jr. University, is the retiring vice-president; Stuart A. Courtis of the Detroit public schools is secretary of the section. Other members are A. Rose Hill of the University of Missouri, Walter F. Dearborn of Harvard University, Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia, P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and Paul H. Hanus of the educational department of Harvard University.

The committee is planning for an extensive review and discussion of all the investigations that have been going on in this country for the development of education.

Plans also are being made for the annual meeting of the Society of College Teachers of Education in Kansas City next February.

FIREMEN MAY JOIN A. F. OF L.

Decision was reached at a meeting of the Russell Fire Club at its headquarters, 694 Washington street, yesterday, to have the privates of the Boston Fire Department vote by referendum between now and Dec. 7 on the question of joining the American Federation of Labor. President P. Harry Jennings of the Boston Central Labor Union, City Councilor Daniel P. McDonald and Nicholas J. Nally addressed the meeting. Three years ago the proposition was defeated by about 50 votes. For several months the question has been under discussion. Defeat of the one day off in three order brought the discussion to a head.

LECTURES ON OUTDOOR LIFE

Herbert W. Gleason of Boston will begin a series of 10 illustrated lectures on outdoor life at Tremont Temple tomorrow afternoon. The first deals with "Thoreau's Country" and the remaining subjects include "Alaskan Glaciers," "Rambles in Birdland," "The Spell of the Desert," "Mushrooms," "Luther Burbank," "John Muir" and three series of wild flower studies from different sections of the country.

CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

The first conference of the season of the Conservation Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs is to be held at the Highland Club, Melrose Highlands, next Wednesday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

ELMENDORF
SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT At 8.15 and Sat. Mat. 2.15
DAYS IN SPAIN
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL TALK
Tickets 25c to $1 No Higher

FOOTBALL
Harvard vs. Princeton
Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
SOLDIERS FIELD
Seats now on public sale at Wright & Ditson's, Wm. Read & Sons, and Filene's, Boston; Leavitt & Pierce, Cambridge.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor
SYMPHONY HALL
Fri., 2:30, Oct. 6
Symphony No. 1, Brahms — Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade," Rimsky-Korsakoff
Tickets at Box Office

UNION PACIFIC SUIT TO TEST ADAMSON LAW

Legal Steps Taken in Nebraska and Other Railroads Are Expected to Take Similar Action Within Few Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—A suit to test the Adamson Eight-hour Law was filed yesterday in the Federal Court here by the Union Pacific Railroad, naming United States District Attorney Thomas S. Allen and the four local chairmen of the railway brotherhoods as defendants. This is the first legal opposition the Adamson Law has met with, although it had been expected in railroad circles since the measure was passed. Other railroads are expected to file suits of a similar character within a few days.

According to General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington, it is held by railroad officials that the measure is unconstitutional because it does not properly regulate interstate commerce, violates the articles of the fifth amendment and is not applicable to the present conditions of operation.

"We are at a loss to understand the manner in which the law is to be applied," said W. M. K. Jeffers, general manager of the Union Pacific, recently. "There are numerous conditions that must necessarily be met which are entirely disregarded in the law as it now stands."

The bill of complaint is a voluminous printed document and contains schedules under which trainmen work.

Santa Fe Files Suit

Seeks to Enjoin Enforcement of the Adamson Law

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The Santa Fe filed a suit in the Federal Court Thursday to enjoin the United States District-Attorney in Kansas and labor leaders from compelling the railroad to put into effect the Adamson eight-hour law. The defendants are Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney for the district of Kansas, and several train employees, including W. W. Hutton, a general chairman of the railroad conductors; W. T. Keady, a general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. C. Keiser, a general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and F. A. Hobble, a vice-chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The Santa Fe sets forth it has approximately 7200 employees engaged as engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and flagmen in the operation of its trains, with whom the railroad has contracts which would be impaired if the law became effective Jan. 1, as provided. The petition also declares the law is unconstitutional.

MILK ADVANCE IN ST. PAUL TO GO TO GRAND JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Milk companies here have raised the price of cream from eight cents to nine cents a half pint, and pints of milk from four to five cents. The price of milk by the quart remains eight cents, though milk men say it soon must be increased.

Producers in the Minneapolis district at a recent meeting decided that prices must be increased on sales to distributors to return the dairymen 20 cents a gallon. Distributors say that in this case the public will be forced to pay 10 cents a quart for its milk.

Richard D. O'Brien, county prosecutor in St. Paul, is not looking on price agreements with favor, and has promised in newspaper interviews to place the matter of milk price increases, as well as a 10 per cent raise in laundry prices, which went into effect Monday, before the grand jury. He believes that increases in the price of flour are justified by scarcity of wheat, but can see no such valid reason for other raises. Minnesota statutes contain a law forbidding price fixing by agreement and carrying heavy penalties.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trading in the naval stores market is still following hand to mouth character. The firm tone which has been in evidence for the past two weeks continues because freight room from the South is as scarce as ever. Spot turpentine was quoted yesterday on the basis of 50@50½ cents per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—Common strained rosins have been advanced 15 cents a barrel to a basis of $6.65 on account of scarcity. Grades D and E have been advanced to $6.70 per barrel and grade F to $6.75. The pale grades are higher, an advance to $7.40 having been named on WW.

These quotations are for graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B $6.65, D $6.70, E $6.70, F $6.75, G $6.80, H $6.80, I $6.85, K $6.95, M $6.95, N $7, WG $7.25, WW $7.35.

Tar and Pitch—The spot market on these products continues firm. Kiln burned grades are being held on the basis of $8 a barrel and retort tar at $8@8.25. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at $4.75 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at $4@4.25 a barrel.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PENMANSHIP IS TO BE EXHIBITED

Handwriting of Pupils From Entire 71 Districts to Be Shown at Everett School

Handwriting advances made by the pupils of Boston schools will be shown in the public exhibition of penmanship to be opened at the Everett School on West Northampton Street next Tuesday. The entire 71 school districts of the city will be represented. This is the first city-wide penmanship exhibit ever undertaken and it will continue for two weeks or longer on school days.

Each district has 15 papers, five of which are to show the greatest improvement in the several grades during the year, each pupil who exhibits giving a specimen of work done in September, 1915, and the identical text repeated in June, 1916. The 10 remaining papers show the finest specimens of penmanship obtained from all the grades in the period. The advancement shown by the pupils in this sharp comparison of work is often marked. Further comparisons are made with specimens of excellent writing done in the schools in 1903 and 1906, the latter prepared for the Jamestown exposition. The old form is vertical, pleasing to look at, difficult to read and was slowly and laboriously achieved. A prominent feature of the new is its legibility and the ease and flow of the work. In point of fact the speed is said to be double that of eight years ago. The writing is also individual in style. Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter, has charge of the subject of writing in the schools.

"The scale today of the average in penmanship has plainly advanced," Mr. Rafter said yesterday." The ratio of approved penmen to the total number of pupils has risen. Prior to the authorization of the present system, teachers in general were not properly fitted to teach penmanship. The task imposed on the grade teachers by the adoption of the arm movement in writing was not light nor of easy acquisition. No single comparable requirement had ever before been asked from Boston teachers and that 1979 teachers out of a total of 2054, or 97 per cent have been certified to teach the authorized system may be considered a praiseworthy achievement. This fact alone guarantees the future status of penmanship in the Boston schools.

"In addition to the preparation which the teachers in permanent service have made, the future teachers graduated last June from the Normal School have set a record. Every member of the class of the three-year course holds a certificate in penmanship and several of the college graduates, students of the one-year course, have qualified.

"The year just closed has marked a distinct advance in the penmanship of the pupils; many fine writers have been graduated and there is promise of even better work this year. The foundation has been well laid for a more finished product."

There were awarded to Boston school children last year 2759 certificates, 8407 pins and 21,642 buttons. During the entire seven years immediately peceding the year just closed the total number of pins earned throughout the city was 1546 and the certificates issued numbered only 4825.

"Speed, ease, endurance and legibility," said Mr. Rafter, "are the great goals."

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE MEN IN ANNUAL SESSION

Many prominent educators are taking part in the the thirty-first annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which opened at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon and will continue tomorrow.

President Richard C. Maclaurin of M. I. T. opens the program with an address of welcome, followed by an address on "The Junior High School" by Prof. Thomas H. Briggs, Teachers College, Columbia University. Prof. Marion Le Roy Burton of Smith College speaks on "The New Requirements of the Women's Colleges." "The New Comprehensive Examinations of the College Entrance Board" will be the topic of Prof Robert Nelson Corwin of the Sheffield Scientific School. A general discussion of various problems confronting educators will then take place. This is to be led by Prof. Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University.

This evening the delegates will repair to the Hotel Vendome where a reception will be held and dinner served. The guests of honor at this function will be President Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth College, President E. T. Fairchild of New Hampshire College, Commissioners of Education Payson Smith of Massachusetts and Milo Hillegas of Vermont.

Saturday morning, after the reports of the officers and executive committee have been heard, the report of the nominating committee and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

"The Doctrine of General Discipline" is to be the topic of Prof. Ernest C. Moore of Harvard University. Professor Moore's address is to be followed by another general discussion, to be opened by Headmaster Horace D. Taft of the Taft School, Watertown, Conn. Dr. Abraham Flexner of the association will speak on "The Modern School." The session closes with another general discussion, to be opened by President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College.

MAYOR OPPOSES FARE ADVANCES UPON ELEVATED

Mr. Curley Tells Special Legislative Commission That if Aid Is Necessary He Would Temporarily Reduce Taxes

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge stated their views on the financial condition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company at a public hearing given at the State House today by the special legislative commission which is considering this subject. In the opinion of Mayor Curley the first question to be considered by the commission is whether or not the company can obtain the financial relief for which it is asking "by putting its own house in better order, by the policy of strict economy." He opposed any fair increase, preferring rather to give the road municipal aid through a temporary reduction of taxes, and an increase in the Boston tax limit.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission, presided over the hearing until the arrival of Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge. Among those in attendance were the following officials of the Elevated: President Matthew Brush, General Auditor Harry Neale, General-Attorney Frederick E. Snow and Treasurer Henry L. Wilson.

Others present at the hearing were Walter C. Wardwell, former mayor of Cambridge; Gilbert A. A. Pevey, representing the Cambridge Board of Trade; Whitfield Tuck of Winchester and Charles A. Ufford of Dorchester. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, who later took charge of the hearing, held an executive session of the commission at which it was agreed to give another hearing Nov. 28 so that the Cambridge case might be more fully presented.

Mayor Curley advocated abolition of 8-cent checks, public ownership of the Cambridge subway, the enclosing of areas at transfer points on the Elevated system in the interest of the community as well as of the company, and recommended careful consideration of the company's proposal that it be permitted to charge depreciation temporarily against premiums and that this expedient be adopted if possible without injury to the moral or material interests of the State.

Continuing, he said: "It is important to observe that the legislative resolve asked you to consider means not only to 'improve its credit,' but also 'to enable the company to provide more efficient service,' and this latter, in my opinion, is a purpose of paramount importance to the entire community. I trust, therefore, that your inquiry shall be broad enough to include not merely the subject of personal relief, if you find that such relief should be granted, but the far more important subject of relief sufficient to insure future expansion of rapid transit facilities to an extent necessary to meet the growing demands of a progressive community.

"This community cannot, without blinding itself to its own interests in progressive community effort, accept the present stage of tunnel and subway construction as the final one. The company can give the public nothing except what the public pays for. The public must furnish the money for the stock and bonds issued by the company through the fares for transportation. Whether the public shall hereafter give more revenue to the company in the form of increased fares or the public permits the company to increase its net operating revenue by retaining a larger portion of such revenue through the medium of temporarily reduced taxes, the gain to the company in either case must be at the expense of the public.

"But quite apart from any question of financial relief to the company I should advocate the ownership by the State of the Cambridge Subway because I believe that to be in accord with sound public policy.

"Another means of relief which will harm no one will be the return by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the company of the $500,000 which the latter has deposited as a guarantee fund for the payment of land damage claims. While the original deposit may have been justified in the experimental stage of rapid transit development, it is no longer justified and there is every reason why the company should have this amount returned.

"If you are brought face to face with the problem of providing relief either through the form of increased fares or of temporary reduction of taxes paid by the company to the municipalities in which the company operates you will find yourself in serious difficulties. In my opinion, either or both would be open to grave objections, yet of the two evils I am convinced that the increase of fares is by far greater, and therefore if a choice must be made between these two, I should unhesitatingly recommend a temporary reduction in taxes.

"In the first place the increase in fares is surrounded with great practical difficulties. There would be serious obstacles to the successful working of the increased fare schedule. Moreover, it would be such a hardship on so many that could not afford to pay the increased fare that I am inclined to believe it ought not to be attempted.

"If relief must come either through increased fares or reduced taxes, I must insist that if a temporary reduction of taxes is recommended, it be accompanied by a recommendation authorizing the City of Boston to increase its tax limit sufficiently to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the reduction in the taxes paid by the company to the city.

"You must remember that the city could not, by its own action adjust itself to this new situation. The amount of the taxes which it can raise for general municipal purposes is fixed by law and an increase in the tax limit cannot be made except with the consent of the Legislature. In this respect the city is unlike other cities in the State, for the other cities may by their own action increase their tax limit."

Mayor Rockwood opposed more prepayment areas for Cambridge, holding that they impaired business. While he believed the Elevated could prevent much abuse of transfer privilege, he contended that it was not abuse for a passenger to make purchases at a transfer point while awaiting the arrival of his car, declaring that much of the retail business in Cambridge is dependent on this procedure. He also opposed the proposition to charge 1 cent for transfers.

He held that Cambridge should own the subway rather than the State since under the control of the latter he believed the municipality would lose its present control over the situation. He said the Cambridge Board of Trade is working on the subway question in conjunction with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and that more time is needed for the two organizations to arrange their case.

Mr. Tuck held that the Elevated was extravagant in paying a salary of $25,000 a year to Gen. William A. Bancroft, the chairman of its directorate. He criticized the road for paying large attorney's fees "to a lobby on Beacon hill." If the company were economical, said he, it would be unnecessary for its officials to seek relief from the Legislature. He favored popular election of the public service commission, as well as a referendum on public ownership of the Elevated.

Mr. Ufford requested the commission to delegate three members to examine studies that he has made relative to rapid transit for Dorchester.

STEPS TAKEN FOR INVESTIGATION OF INCREASING PRICES

Northampton City Council to Vote on Resolution Asking Attorney-General to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Members of the City Council will vote on a resolution requesting the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth to investigate the causes of the increasing prices of the necessities of life and especially the advances in the price of coal at a special meeting tonight. The resolution will be presented in the form of a letter, which Mayor W. H. Feiker has prepared, for sending to the Governor and Attorney-General.

The official authorities have been aroused to action over what they term an abnormal increase in the price of coal that they say appears not to be justified by existing conditions. At closing time last Saturday coal was retailing in Northampton at $9 per ton and at opening time on Monday morning $12.50 was asked for the same coal.

"When coal jumps $3.50 over night, it is about time for something to be done," said Mayor Feiker today. "My purpose in preparing the letter was to bring this matter to the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General. It is not a question of believing that something should be done. It is imperative that something be done. We hear much about decent wages and higher wages, but what do they amount to when the prices of necessities of life are increasing by leaps and bounds at rates that existing conditions do not seem to justify.

"This is the first time that any official action has been taken in regard to increasing prices. I have called a special meeting of the City Council for tonight, and I have not the least doubt but that they will be in full accord with the demand for an investigation set forth in the letter.

"I think the State ought to undertake the investigation. We can hope for no immediate relief from Congress, for there would be too much delay in getting that body into action. We cannot see the causes for such rises in the price of necessities in such a short time, and we now propose to ask the proper State authorities to take up the proposition, for they alone can secure the necessary data."

If the letter is ratified by the City Council at the special meeting this evening, copies will be sent tonight to both Governor McCall and Attorney General Henry C. Attwill. The letter reads as follows:

"The City Government of Northampton, in convention assembled, respectfully memorializes and calls to your attention and to the attention of any whom it may concern that the cost of necessaries of life, and more especially the cost of coal, is being raised in Northampton and vicinity by leaps and bounds to abnormal amounts, and so far as it appears beyond any rates that are justified by existing conditions.

"We further represent that the price of coal has been advanced so that it is now in Northampton $12.50 per ton. This condition of things is causing great distress to a great number of persons. We respectfully request that this may be inquired into by the proper authorities."

NEW JERSEY TEMPLAR PARADE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Grand Commandery of New Jersey, Knights Templar, held its annual field day at Atlantic City and paraded before Grand Commander Robert H. Ingersol, says the Public Ledger. Cyrene commandery, No. 7, of Camden, had one of the largest turnouts. Other commanderies in the procession included Olivet, Millville; Washington, Passaic; Corson, Asbury Park; Melita, Paterson; Jersey, East Orange; Pilgrim, Hoboken; St. Elmo, Lambertville, and the Atlantic City commandery.

STREET BUSSES IN CALIFORNIA CLAIM RIGHTS

Resist Ejection From Streets of San Francisco by Court Appeals and Initiative Measure Before Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A survey of the urban, suburban and interurban transportation situation in California reveals the fact that a new system of passenger transportation has been inaugurated.

On the streets of nearly every city of the state, radiating from these cities to small surrounding towns, and from town to town and city to city up and down and across the state, the busses and motor vehicles have established lines in competition with electric and steam railroads and river steamboats, and have taken such an increasingly firm hold of the passenger transportation traffic that many questions of economics, industry and government, that have thereby been simultaneously raised, are now clamoring for settlement.

As an institution, the bus began its career in San Francisco in January, 1915, and soon had over a thousand cars on the street, but no one seemed to take the innovation seriously. After a few months, however, as the number of cars in San Francisco did not greatly diminish, and as the idea spread to other parts of the state and country, many of those interested, including railroad managers, began to reduce the business to figures, to analyze it from an economic standpoint, with the result that it became the general opinion that the business was based on an economic fallacy, and could not last. It was determined by elaborately worked out processes that a car could not, in its brief earning period, produce enough to pay for itself, for its upkeep and for the bond and the wages of the driver.

The fact that the business continued and even increased, with the months, was accounted for on the ground that owners of cars, ignorant of the true situation, rushed in to take the place of those who, having reached the point of diminishing returns, had abandoned the business with ruined cars. In fact, managers of the street railway system of San Francisco, who investigated the street bus business, reported that the cars lasted only a few months, and that their number was kept up only by replacement by new machines and new men.

But as the existence of the business has now lengthened into nearly two years, with everincreasing vitality, it is beginning to be generally understood that the street bus has come to stay; at least so far as its own economic justification is concerned. Whether it is to be allowed to stay is another matter, and this is where the political, governmental and constitutional phases of the question that are arising in San Francisco and California come in.

Almost every trolley and steam railroad in the state has appealed to the State Railroad Commission for relief from street bus competition, saying that unless this is granted they canot extend their lines and that many of them will face bankruptcy. Thirty of these railroads have reported to the State Board of Equalization that they sustained losses from this source in 1915 aggregating $3,200,000. This does not include the losses of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, which, on their short-haul passenger business have been enormous.

The railroad commission, however, has refused to accept jurisdiction over the busses, and the question as to whether it shall do so or not is now before the Supreme Court of the State. Relief also was sought by the transportation companies from the last Legislature, which passed a regulatory measure, but this was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it was a matter for local regulation.

This left the question in the hands of the cities and they have not been slow to act. Almost every city in the state has passed restrictive and regulatory legislation that, it seemed, would destroy the industry. San Francisco, which was the last to act in the matter, has just passed an ordinance denying the busses the use of Market street, the main business thoroughfare of the city, between the hours of 10 in the morning and four in the afternoon.

But still the busses run and multiply, and in San Francisco they are resisting their ejectment in the courts, and by an initiative measure, which will come before the people in November, are seeking to establish their right to use the streets under what they deem proper regulation. The question will also be brought before the next Legislature, and the State Railroad Commission may be required, at any time, to take jurisdiction in the matter.

The interest of the people, however, in the question, is deeper than that of convenience or inconvenience, for the bus men will seek to show in the coming campaign that the question goes to the fundamentals of government, in that capital invested in railroads is, as they view it, not only endeavoring to protect itself at the expense of a new and legitimate industry, but that it is thereby also standing in the way of community progress and welfare.

The antibus forces are perfecting an organization and are to open headquarters, from which will be conducted the campaign to defeat the initiative measure. The newspapers of the city, while they have not yet definitely taken sides on this measure, in the past have been antibus and are expected by the bus men to oppose them in the election. The bus men are organized in the form of a labor union and are conducting their own publicity by means of a publication distributed by each driver to his passengers. This election is regarded as important by both sides, as it is thought that the results will have much to do with the nature of future legislation on the question by the state or by other cities.

MISSES' DRESS SHOP

Filene's

"Five o'clock"

MISSES' SATIN DRESSES

Straight-line satin dresses with boyish pockets; quaint satin dresses with plain dark satin fichus; embroidered satin dresses like the one in the picture. All $25.

Misses' Georgette crepe dresses

Rose and blue Georgette crepe very simple tunic dresses trimmed with black fur. $29.50.

Other Georgette crepe dresses at $18.50 and $25.

Misses' velveteen dresses

Unusual combinations of colors, like brown velveteen with apricot Georgette crepe collars, $45.

—A group of taffeta and crepe de chine dresses at $10.

"Mademoiselle"—A gown of bright blue, dark blue and black satin, $25.

Filene's—Fourth Floor—Mail Orders Filled

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NEW HOME FOR PHILADELPHIA CIVIC SOCIETIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A 12-story "civic building," which will house 12 or 15 of the largest charitable and philanthropic organizations of the city, will be elected in the spring at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Race streets, says the Ledger. The structure, which is to cost $800,000, will be a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, pioneer of the church unity movement in this country.

The building will be one of the largest centers for philanthropic and social activity in the country. The structure will include the present Reformed Church building, a seven-story building at Fifteenth and Race streets, which houses the board of missions and publication and Sunday school board of the Reformed Church, the board of foreign missions of the United Presbyterian Church, the Philadelphia branch of the National Bible Institute, and branches of the highway and survey departments.

The structure is to be of brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings. It will be 120 by 120 feet, and will face on Fifteenth, Race, Hicks and Spring streets. The main entrance on Race street is to have eight massive stone pillars, surrounded by heroic figures symbolic of the purposes for which the building is intended.

BOYS' WEEK AT BOOK SHOP

Boys' book week has been observed this week at the book shop for boys and girls conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. All kinds of books of special interest to boys of all ages have been gathered in classified groups for exhibition and consultation. These include newest editions of old favorites, Pyle's "King Arthur" and, "Robinhood," new editions of Scott, a table of newest books and collections on aircraft, campcraft, wireless, submarines, adventure, history, biography, poetry and school stories. Aeroplane and wireless models are shown. Frederick A. Collins, author of "The Wireless Man," will give a talk to boys at the shop on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The Idler Club of Radcliffe College presents "Rose of the Wind," by H. H. Branch, today. The cast is: Rose, Olva Taylor '19; Nora, Eloise Hubbard '20; Sebastian, Mary Esty, unclassified, and the minstrel, Margaret Miller '17. Rosemary Hogan '18 of the Idler dramatic committee is the coach.

FIVE COLONELS PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonels George Bartlett, L. W. T. Waller, Joseph H. Pindleton, John LeJeune and Eli K. Cole of the Marine Corps have been selected to be brigadier-generals subject to the approval of the Senate and after they have passed required examinations.

CAMPAIGN FOR CANADIAN FILM IN PROGRESS

MONTREAL, Que.—Making a plea for the Canadian film as against the American production, a campaign has set in that promises to bring good results and already film manufacturers are casting their eyes this way for locations which will take in the great natural scenery of British Columbia in all its rugged grandeur, as a relief from the background of California palms and patios of the Mexicos, says the Star.

J. Arthur Nelson, formerly a director in a big American firm, who has been looking over the situation here, is enthusiastic over the possibilities offered. He is connected with the dominion educational films, and is quite emphatic in his conviction of what the film business, properly handled, means to Canada.

"Canadian-made motion pictures will have an advantage over the American picture in the foreign film markets and especially so will this be true of England, France, Russia, South Africa, Japan, Australia and the colonies, etc. A Canadian product would, at the same time, have the same opportunity in the markets of the United States as the picture of the American producer," says Mr. Nelson. "In fact there would be an advantage, for the reason that pictures made in British Columbia would not have the stereotyped Californian background of palms, etc. Your backgrounds, scenery and industries would be fresh and therefore a relief as well as a novelty to the jaded American picture fan.

"Likewise the Canadian-made picture would reap an added advantage in your own country. The saving in import duties alone would be stupendous, as something like $1,000,000 a year is now paid out for this purpose alone."

GOLDEN SCHOOL IS CALLED WEST POINT OF WEST

DENVER, Col.—Golden School of Mines is to become the West Point of the West, says a Times writer. It is the first school in the United States to be designated as a federal military college, under the provisions of the national-defense act passed last June. It is probable that a large number of the students will enlist for the military instruction and that the classes will be formed shortly. Capt. Joseph A. Rogers, commandant of cadets at the Colorado Agricultural College, will visit the college soon to explain the new law.

The act provides that no school of the officers' reserve corps can be established unless at least 100 men sign to take the course. The course lasts the entire four years, but is so arranged as not to conflict with the regular college work. Upon the completion of the course the students are required to spend six months in the regular army as second lieutenants. At the end of that period they may take a permanent commission in the army or retire to private life, subject to call as officers in cases of national emergency. As they are entirely under the federal government, they have no connection with the state militia.

USE GAS THE MODERN FUEL

Gas Replaces Coal In the Boston Globe Office

6 ton Metal Melting Pot in the stereotype room of the Boston Globe is being changed from coal to gas.

GAS HAS 1000 USES

LET US FIND A NEW USE FOR YOU

Boston Consolidated Gas Company

Industrial Appliance Dept.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ZULOAGA EXHIBIT IN BOSTON

There is always something immensely satisfying in the work of an artist so big and yet so faithful to the traditions of a past school, the code of a present movement, or the credo of a future one, that he embodies in his canvases a significant development of art. As the variously colored standards on a battlefield once told the fortunes of the day, where all else was confusion, so such leaders, in affording a perapective, make all judgment the surer, and appraisal the happier task.

All things have combined to make this extraordinarily true of Ignacio Zuloaga, the foremost figure in Spanish art today, whose latest exhibition has just opened at Copley Hall, in Boston, under the auspices of the Copley Society. Coming from the Basque province of the Peninsula, of a people proud, clannish, intensely racial—as are hill folk the world over—and himself possessing a temperament that responded eagerly to everything bespeaking the life of Old Castile, it has been quite natural that Zuloaga should come to stand for the teachings of the historic school of El Greco and Velasquez.

Indeed, so spontaneous was this response in him that his choice of pathway, for all his independence, was practically automatic. Throughout his romantic career, as an armor smith, as a clerk in a mining camp, as a dealer in antiques, as a bull fighter, and, finally, as an artist, we have seen him affiliating so naturally with the Iberian impulses of a century ago that he seems to have been veritably thrust up by the accumulative inheritance of a national past.

At the touch of his brush, there parade before us the picturesque types still so prevalent in the provinces of Northern and Central Spain. Lithe toreadors, ragged mendicants, weather-beaten peasants, crabbed priests, and designing, powdered ganitas, intensely, dramatically and withal veritably presented.

It is almost startling in the midst of such a masterly exhibition as this, which is just starting on its tour of the United States, to remember how rapid has been Zuloaga's rise into prominence, although he was quite self-taught. This meteoric rise has been made possible by the imperious, brilliant temperament of the man himself, and by virtue of that richest of treasure houses of pictorial material to which any artist has known the open sesame,—Spain, España la vieja, that had its artistic beginnings even back in the kingdoms of the Sassanians; that is today replete with theatric customs and fierce, colorful lives; and where is found, as nowhere else, a fascinating mingling of the influences of East and West. Its types Zuloaga understands so well that his work might almost be called autobiographic. Too well, for any great pleasantness of reproduction. For he has penetrated beneath the masking sunshine and flamboyancy of a land where bigotry and reserve have formed a repression under which have flourished the seeds of dark desire and vain imaginations. Small wonder Spain herself has hesitated to call him eloquent.

Such is the entourage of Zuloaga, and such the impulses behind his brush. And they must be known before judgment is passed. For no artist so lends himself to unfair criticism in the unprepared observer, and yields more to the cognoscente. No artist so requires one to throw down the usual yardsticks of estimation.

Almost inevitably his works impress unfavorably upon first sight. And inevitably they compel the attention more and more. Entering the exhibition hall, one is instantly disconcerted and oppressed by the low-keyed, sullen colorings, unlighted greens, yellows, browns and grays predominating. The unaccustomed eye is caught by strange disregards for perspectives and modeling. Both figures and backgrounds seem, here and there, inexplicably flat.

But as the gestures of an eloquent orator may seem meaningless and even ludicrous until one comes within sound of his voice, so the peculiarities of Zuloaga's style yield their meaning only when response is made to the message of the painter. Then perspective and detail are disregarded as mere servants of the artist's purpose, and one is caught up in the tremendous, vital presentation of the actual life as it exists about the artist. And how retrospective is each canvas. Behind the painted counterfeit, one sees the thoughts of the painter—behind that the history of a people dominated by fanatic ritualism and cruel impulse—and behind that again the futilities of Adam-old sin.

The most noticeable and significant factor in Zuloaga's work, and the one that is the keynote of his methods, is that his interpretation is wholly subjective. He registers not the things that appear to the outward eye, but his own impression of them—an impression cynical, almost sardonic, based partly on knowledge, partly on emotion, but yielding a picture unhappily but sensibly true.

To do this he employs a free and unusual method of selection. Evidently, with the desired effect exactly preconceived, he arranges, places, and lights. Then with a deliberate, considering brush he paints, subordinating detail and background so as to force his picture into a single striking climax. If he wishes to disregard perspective, he does so. If he wishes to manipulate his modeling, he waits upon no formula. Yet careful scrutiny shows that every square inch of canvas, from frame to frame, has received thoughtful attention. The resultant unity is marvelous.

It goes without saying that such an arbitrary handling correlates certain limitations. Zuloaga's work is essentially portraiture. Even his landscapes seem portraits, so subjective have they become under his handling. It is noticeable, too, that in his groups each figure holds to its own unity and the whole is not blended into one.

This exhibition of Zuloaga's work is an important one. There are some 40 and more canvases, practically all of them large and representative. Each is vital, different in arrangement and handling, and each may be approached from so many angles that it forms a goodly exhibition in itself. To attempt to specify and describe in an article would be unfortunate, as all of Zuloaga's critics have realized. They can only in justice be seen across the pages of a history of Spanish people and Spanish art.

Attention should be drawn, however, to a certain change that is taking place gradually in the artist's work with the passing of time. Look first on the ghastly rendering of a crucifixion, involving a group of portrait studies of Basque religious types. Here is the verity of Velasquez, the diabolical accuracy of Goya, something of the dignity of El Greco—and the morbidness of the whole early Spanish school. Notice, too, a contemporary painting, that great tragic canvas preaching the sorrows of the Rozinantes of the bull ring, with its arbitrary handling of lighting, and its concentration on the immediate theme, characteristic of Zuloaga. And then the tragically dignified Carmen of Mlle. Bréval, again quite differently handled, almost a decorative mural.

Turn next to the dramatic portrait of a Spanish cardinal with its marvelous foreshortenings in the sumptuous red robe, the easy disregard for this elsewhere. Or to the portraits of Lolita, and the girls on a balcony. Here it may be perceived that Zuloaga, for all his somberness and hostility to the teachings of the modern schools, was beginning with them to strive for light, more light.

Then turn to that supreme painting of the exhibition, the portrait of Mme. la Comtesse Mathieu de Noailles. Pale face of such gleaming light that it holds across the gallery—a face feline, Egyptian, hinting at mysteries. Lithe, reclining figure, clad in silks and sheer stuffs, marvelously counterfeited. Colorful, decorative surrounding and background, ingeniously blending the whole canvas. Mastery after mastery of verity and innuendo, impossible to describe, slowly appreciated.

Almost as wonderful, though requiring more study, is the strange portrait of Maurice Barrès, gazing from a rocky hilltop upon the city of Toledo. The figure, though one naturally without dignity, is imbued with this quality. The volcanic rock upon which he leans is molded, as it were, until it almost blends with the figure. The city upon the opposite hillside, so strangely near, so very like a papier-mâché model, in some inexplicable way is seen almost as it viewed through the eyes of the subject, while the incongruous elements of the whole composition are quite fused by the emotion of the artist.

Always, from first to last in the pictures of the exhibition, appears the distinctive Zuloaga handling, and the distinctive Zuloaga mood, at once grim and bitter. Yet obviously all these portraits are unpleasantly true to type, and the rendering appropriate—as the artist himself realizes, even as he tells us of his native country. For he is quoted as remarking, not long ago, to the companion of a midnight stroll, on the hills, above the sleeping Segovia, "It is somber and tragic—this land and its people. I sometimes think they can be painted only with colors made of granite dust and brushes of steel."

MME. BERNHARDT OPENS SHOW OF ART IN BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The close relationship existing between France and America in art has long been recognized. The director of the Albright Art Gallery has presented in Buffalo and caused to be shown in other leading art institutions, the following exhibitions: M. Maurice Boutet de Monvel, "Jean d'Arc" series; and extensive collection of works of the members of the Société Nouvelle (shown for the first time outside of Paris); M. Bernard Boutet de Monvel, color etchings; paintings by M. Alfred Roll, president of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and examples of contemporary French art.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt opened the exhibition of works of art from the Luxembourg Museum, Paris, France. Mme. Bernhardt's presentation address to the assembled audience of 3000 persons was, in part, as follows:

"It is a very touching honor for a French woman to be so far away from her own country and yet surrounded by the very soul of France, for all these works of art which surround us and which Miss Sage has gathered here are the expression of French art.

"Rodin, the great Rodin, wished to bring his help to the young phalanx of American artists. Albert Besnard, the director of the Villa Medici in Rome, is interested in this exhibition in Buffalo and he feels that this city has a group of young artists destined to become great artists.

"The pictures and sculptures lent by the Luxembourg Museum are an expression of all the schools; the genial school of Rodin, representing absolute realism and infinite idealism; the Besnard school, which fears none of the difficulties of pictorial art and will give up its work only when it has realized its dream. And then you have the Impressionists—a school born only last century and which has given to France great painters like Manet, Degas, Claude Monet and so many others.

"I cannot advise you too strongly to study these men carefully, to love them, for all the living artists come to you with hands fraternally extended to you.

"I am only the humble interpreter of the great family of artists, but I have the great pleasure and joy of thanking Miss Sage. She has been the means of bridging two continents; she has been the ideal link to bind together the two great sister republics. And at this time, so full of grief and sadness all over Europe, America is an oasis to us, so tensely watching the great events that are taking place; an oasis to our hearts, bruised by so many sorrows. America is the blue sky toward which all our hopes are turning. Viva l'Amerique!"

The retrospective collection from the Luxembourg Museum now on exhibition in the Albright Art Gallery formed an interesting part of the French fine arts section at the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

The class of art lovers which is interested rather in the sentiment expressed or the story illustrated in a painting—in short those who consider painting from the sentimental or literary standpoint—need not be disappointed, for its desires will be met in "The Men of the Holy Office" by Jean Paul Laurens; "Evening" by Jules Adolphe Breton; "The Hahá" by Henri Harpignies; "Jason" by Gustave Moreau; "The Good Samaritan" by Theodule Ribot and others.

To the Impressionists we owe much that is good in modern painting. Their shortcomings have too frequently been noted to require further comment—whatever their faults—and they had them—they at least succeeded in brightening up the muddy palettes of the Classicists and Romanticists who immediately preceded them. After long and bitter struggle, they gained admission to the Luxembourg Museum. M. Léonce Bénédite has included in the retrospective collection "The Balcony" by Edouard Manet; "The Church of Vetheuil" and "The Cathedral" by Claude Monet; "L'Estaque" by Paul Cézanne; "Red Roofs" by Camille Pissarro; "Portrait of Madame H.," "Liseuse," "Portrait Sketch of Theodore de Banville," "Le Pont du Chemin de Fer à Chaton" by Paul Auguste Renoir; "The Banks of the Loing" by Alfred Sisley; "Christ on the Cross," "Alphonse Daudet and His Daughter" by Eugène Carrière; "Guests Waiting for the Wedding Party," "Notre Dame de Paris" by Jean François Raffaëlli; "A Café, Boulevard Montmartre, Paris," and "Les Figurants" by Edgar H. G. Degas, and well-known works by Paul Albert Besnard, Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret, Jean Baptiste Guillemet and others.

Two studies for mural decorations, "Hope" and "The Revictualing of Paris by St. Genevieve," by Pierre Cecile Puvis de Chavannes, the master of the famous murals in the Boston Public Library, are two gems of the exhibition.

Auguste Rodin, the greatest genius of the age in sculpture, is represented by "Bellona," the symbolic head of France militant. Jules Dalou, Jean-Léon Gérome and Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier complete the list of sculptors.

MRS. HALE'S PICTURES ON VIEW IN BOSTON

Mrs. Lilian Westcott Hale, whose pictures attracted special mention at the San Francisco Exposition, is exhibiting 12 paintings and 14 drawings this week and next at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. Whether in oils or crayon Mrs. Hale's work is always distinguished. Without eccentricities, she is extremely individual in style. Elegance pervades all she does, elegance both of subject and execution, but an elegance that never softens into mere luxuriousness.

In "White and Gold" the young woman in white, half reclining in a voluminous chair, is engrossed in the book she is reading. Though all her day is at her disposal, the reader, one feels, is no time waster. Thus does Mrs. Hale avoid the soft sweetness into which her ultra-delicate manner might slip were it not the expression of a nature at once sensitive and strong. The prevailing cool white of this picture is warmed and made to glow by refractions of yellow from the gold-toned window draperies. A contrasting dark mass is provided by the copy of a Velasquez painting placed with a nice feeling for balance above and to the left of the figure of the reader. A spray of flowers is introduced to relieve the heavy plain side of a china closet. The rectangular lines of this closet provide subtle oppositional balances for the flowing folds of the reader's draperies. In similar vein is "Lavender and Old Ivory," in which silver is used for the accessory note, and the whole is firmly unified according to this artist's custom. The drawings have the charm of a complete expression of Mrs. Hale's art, and illustrate the finality with which she works out her ideas for her oil paintings before taking up her palette.

Photographed by D. Weller

Portrait of Richard II in Westminster Abbey

NEW LIGHT SHED ON WESTMINSTER ABBEY PORTRAIT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—A certain American came to England for a specific purpose. The impulse of this purpose arose from a course of art study he had fluctuatingly followed since his visit to that wonderful exhibition of French Primitives, held in Paris in 1903. He had become extremely interested in Primitive art, and having exhausted America, he was filled with the desire to examine certain Primitive pictures in England. One of them was the portrait of "Edmund Butts" by John Bettes in the National Gallery, which is the earliest authenticated portrait in oils by a native born Englishman. John Bettes was born about 1530. He was not a genius, but this solid work has great historical interest. The American experienced no difficulty in seeing it, neither was there any obstacle to his examining the diptych of Richard II with attendant saints at Wilton House, Salisbury, as that historic mansion, with its wealth of pictures, is open to the public on certain days each week. But he was unable to gather any authoritative information as to who was the painter of this precious work. The third picture which this American student desired to see, even more eagerly than the other two, was the famous portrait of cruel and tyrannical Richard II which hangs in the chancel of Westminster Abbey on the wall facing the altar. It is one of London's most cherished possessions, and thousands have peered through the railings of the chancel wondering what was the history of this staring, youthful figure, full-faced and rigid, holding the scepter and orb, symbols of majesty, in his hands, with gaudy crown upon his head, and clad in a magnificent ermine robe beneath which the pointed shoes protrude—Richard II "of Bordeaux," King of England (1367-1400), who, in 1396, took as second wife, Isabeau, daughter of Charles VI of France.

This was the picture that the American particularly wished to see, but when he arrived at Westminster Abbey he found that, as a precaution against hostile aircraft, this irreplaceable national treasure had been removed and stored away in a bomb-proof cellar.

The American walked away from the Abbey disconsolate. But he was a man of resource, not easily beaten; so he said to himself—"If, at present, I can't see this portrait, I can, at least, acquaint myself with the latest discoveries as to its authorship and provenance."

He bethought him of a distinguished art historian, resident in London, with whom he had had correspondence, and to whom he had been able to render connoisseurship services. To Mr. X he sent up his card, and explained his desire. Mr. X was most complaisant. He referred to a card index, and at once produced an excellent photograph of the portrait of Richard II, and a small pile of extracts from magazines, and the proceedings of learned societies, English and continental, relating to this portrait. "I pride myself on my method," he said. "Each morning I devote an hour or so to my art archive collection, arranged, you see, in these specially constructed portfolio bookcases, and it is my boast that I can at once put my hand upon documents and photographs that will elucidate any art question that may arise."

Quickly he turned over the pile of printed matter. "Yes," he said, "I can give you the latest information, as recent as May this year, in an article by Sir Martin Conway under the title, 'Jacquemart de Hesdin,' a very distinguished miniature painter of Flemish extraction and Parisian training who was living at Bourges in 1384, and working for that great patron of art, John, Duke of Berry. Indeed, he was the Duke's chief miniaturist and painter. There was another artist of the period, some 20 years senior to Jacquemart de Hesdin, called André Beauneveau, also in the service of the Duke of Berry. Now we come to the point of Sir Martin Conway's article. It was called forth by an essay by Mr. Roger Fry in the Burlington Magazine for May, 1906, wherein he examined that wonderful '14th Century Sketch Book' which has just been acquired by Pierpont Morgan, and decided that the author of it was André Beauneveau. Between 1906 and 1916 further researches into this interesting subject were made.

"After studying the illuminated manuscripts known as 'Beauneveau's Psalter' and the 'Brussels Hours' Sir Martin Conway came to the conclusion that Beauneveau was a second rate artist, and Jacquemart de Hesdin a master, and that Hesdin and not Beauneveau is the artist of the Morgan '14th Century Sketch Book.' Moreover, and now at last I can answer your inquiry, Sir Martin proposes that Jacquemart de Hesdin is also the painter of the 'Richard II' at Westminster Abbey, and of the 'Richard II' diptych at Wilton House. This is quite possible, as Richard II was at Calais in 1396 on the occasion of his marriage to his second wife, Isabeau, daughter of Charles VI, and what more likely than that Jacquemart de Hesdin, the most distinguished painter of the day, should have been commissioned to make a portrait, or portraits, of the illustrious guest."

The American thanked his host. He had not seen the portrait of Richard II, but he had been put on the trail of an important exploration in art history.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Art Museum here has been enriched by the addition of two Renaissance tapestries, some Eighteenth Century English furniture, Korean pottery and other relics. The tapestries are 11 by 12 feet in size and were woven in Flanders about 1550. Both depict war scenes.

Four important paintings have been bought by the museum—"The Louvre, Morning," by Camille Pissarro; "The Seine at Moret," by Alfred Sisley; "Skating in Holland," by Jan van Goyen, and "Vespers," by Carl Melchers.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

National Association of Portrait Painters in Circuit Show — English Water Colors Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the academic salons of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, the National Association of Portrait Painters is giving its sixth annual circuit exhibition, to reach Boston on Jan. 1, conjointly with the twenty-seventh annual display of the New York Water Color Club. Both these hardy annuals seem to be blossoming normally, after their respective kinds—the portraits for the most part formal, somber-hued, and developing numberless oddities of form; the aquarelles, pastels and gouaches gay, insouciant, light and gaudy as butterflies' wings, with many a pensive fancy and happy thought interspersed.

Seriously, however, the present assemblage of 34 mostly new and in some respects distinguished oil portraits must be noted as an achievement which reflects high credit on the association, whose executive committee consists of Messrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, DeWitt M. Lockman, Earl Stetson Crawford, Robert Vonnoh and Irving R. Wiles. Some of our most eminent portraitists are worthily represented. William M. Chase's dignified "Frederick A. Guild," Robert Henri's Indian chief, "Diegito Roybal," and Thomas Eakin's "Portrait of an Artist" are features of the main line. Douglas Volk's "Miss Ellen Barker" is authoritative, though pale and pastellish. George Bellows' "Laura" is one of the most brilliantly decorative things in the room. William Cotton's "George Barr McCutcheon" is an exceptionally fine bit of sympathetic characterization, expressed in technical terms of perfect fidelity to realistic visualization. Two pleasing canvases that are akin in quiet restraint of handling and in the natural outdoor posing of their subjects in costumes appropriate to life in the open, are Earl Stetson Crawford's "Girl With a Gun" and Brenetta Herrman Crawford's speaking likeness of Dr. Otis Howard Bradley. Jean MacLane's "Master Alfred G. Vanderbilt" is a vivaciously painted figure of a little lad with unmistakably Vanderbiltish head and features popping out from an auriferous and spectacular background. Cecilia Beaux rarely has such a sweet and melting mood as her "Lammerche" here betrays. George Luks' standing figure of "Jan Matulka" is a strong tonality of blackish-yellowy cast. Daniel Chester French, as painted by Robert Vonnoh looks something like a plumber. Some others that have agreeable intrinsic qualities as pictures in addition to their possibilities as portraits are Howard Gardiner Cushing's "Portrait of Mrs. Cushing," DeWitt C. Lockman's "Gold Jacket," Ben Ali Haggin's "M. André" and "Little White Dancer," Victor D. Hecht's "Michael Steiner," Henry Salem Hubbell's "Augusta, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Hallett," and "Leonora in Costume," John C. Johansen's "Miss Margaret Clarke," S. Montgomery Roosevelt's "The Hon. Mrs. Beresford (Kitty Gordon) and daughter, Miss Vera Beresford," Leopold Seyffert's Zuloaga-like "Francisco," and Irving R. Wiles' graceful profile portrait of a young girl.

The water color show, which in addition to 500 pictures nominally in this medium includes half a hundred miniatures and about 30 small sculptures, is frankly entertaining in a variety of clever if superficial ways. Moreover, it gives opportunity for improvisations, often with brilliant and significant results. It would be easy to pick out a dozen things, at least, as deserving of the Hudnut prize as is George Luks' tiny blue splash with the holiday boatman, entitled "On the Marne" (why drag in the Marne?). It would hardly be possible dogmatically to convince any considerable number of casual observers that this is "the most meritorious water color in the exhibition"; yet probably still fewer would dispute the general proposition that Luks is about the most talented artist among all the exhibitors.

As a lot, more of them than usual seem to have reached results without undue reliance on body color or pastel. Alice Schille, with her sparkling street scenes and dashing figures, is one of these, and Tony Neil is another equally well known. Jane Peterson, in a quieter key, is another accomplished versatilist. Hilda Belcher is up to her best form in the child figure that is called "Comfort," and looks it. Laura Wheeler's "Heirlooms," Alice Seipp's picture, Bertha S. Manzier-Peyton's "Spring Blossoms," Louise B. Mansfield's "Culprit" kitten, Juliette Nichols' "The Morning Bath," B. J. O. Nordfelt's "Bathers," Felicie Waldo Howell's "Independence Hall," Robert A. Graham's "Girl in Yellow," and Edith M. Magonigle's "Secret Garden," have beauties that are considerably more than surface deep. An original and highly complex mural decorative motion-rhythmic design is "Round Fish," by Stephen Haweis. Decorations of a more suave and musical character are W. C. Emerson's two landscape panels, "A Summer Idyl" and "Third Symphony." "Friday" is the appropriate title of Elizabeth Schwarz's mess of fish, effectively treated as still life. Sergeant Kendall contributes a large, strong portrait head of John J. Chapman.

British R. S. W. C. Paintings

As a result of conditions produced by the European war, the initial American exhibition of the British Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours—founded in 1804, and whose membership has included Turner, Girtin, and the principal pre-Raphaelites of a later day—has been held in New York, at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square south. Some 230 works, including a number by Alfred Parsons, the well-known president of the society, are to be sold for the benefit of the artists.

These British water colors, on the average, are deep-toned, elaborate and formula-ridden, as compared with the light irresponsibility of the current American aquarelle, or with the Asiatic subtlety and delicatesse of the Japanese prints of the Metzgar collection, which simultaneously occupies the upper salons of the American Art Galleries. Some of the artists represented, Parsons and Laura Knight and Edmund J. Sullivan, for example, are essentially illustrators; others are decorators, craftsmen and mural painters—notably Henry A. Payne, who shows in his "Choosing of Red and White Roses in the Temple Gardens" the finished study for a fresco in the House of Lords. John Singer Sargent is a member of the society, and has sent to this show one of his scintillating plein-air improvisations, "The Looking Glass"—a man shaving before a tiny mirror set in the branches of a pine tree—which fairly jumps out from the wall and greets the visitor as if to say, "I'm the one real modern in the bunch!"

Painter Friends

The half dozen "painter friends" who are jointly exhibiting at Macbeth's, 450 Fifth Avenue, are George M. Bruestle, Wilson Irvine, Robert H. Nisbet, Carl J. Nordell, Edward C. Volkert, and Guy Wiggins. Wiggins and Volkert are pretty well known in New York through Academy and other exhibitions, but now assert themselves more forcibly than usual. Volkert's large and sunny "Morning in the Pasture" is a cattle piece that marks this painter's rapid advance to the American Bonheur and Van Marcke class. Wiggins is still a weather painter, but his "Churches of Rockport" shows him in a new and attractive vein of homely sentiment. Mr. Nordell of Boston easily distinguishes himself in the present group with his fetching "Child in Blue Dress," and confirms the impression of a certain mastery which this gives with the pensive picture of another little girl lost in the "Long, Long Thoughts" which are those of childhood. Lush, still green New England hill landscapes are Mr. Nisbet's specialty, as in "The Emerald Robe," which won a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Bruestle, from similar motives, gets pictures of more vivid and sharp color tone, though with an indefinable hint of underlying bleakness and melancholy. Mr. Irvine of Chicago goes his own gentle way in "A Midsummer Mood" and "Awaiting the Blue Bird."

McBey at Keppel's

A natural born etcher, whose whole artistic gift and perceptions are crystallized, with many facets, in achievement in this one kind of expression, is James McBey of Scotland, who is represented in a delightful exhibition at Keppel's, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, by about 50 etchings and half a dozen pen-and-ink and wash drawings. McBey was born and grew up a fisher boy on the Aberdeen coast and learned the technique of his art without a master, save at some removes through books and prints. So he developed a canny eye and a free crafty hand with which to note in immediately expressive terms the novel and wondrous visual impressions that flashed upon him when eventually he made voyages of discovery to Holland, Spain and Morocco. This extraordinary sensitiveness to locale and atmosphere in a wide range of subjects gives inexhaustible charm to McBey's etchings. His dramatic dry point, "Picador Unhorsed" and his "San Martin Bridge, Toledo," are as Spanish as Goya; and the transformation of style from these to his London "Thames set," and again in the Morocco and Tangiers scenes under brilliant Orient skies, would be wizardry if they were not palpable evidences of sincerity and skill. On his native coast the artist finds inspiration in the broad expense of "Moray Firth," with the idyllic group of children on the hilltop in the foreground; though the sky seems rather flat and empty for so vast a proportionate space. But there is plenty of atmospheric evocation, with distinct poetic effect, in "The Skylark," "An April Day in Kent" and "The Story Teller." All of which enhances the surprised admiration with which one absorbs the rich classic serenity in that unique formula composition, "Thanet from Richborough." The drawings in wash tint show the same exquisite graphic and tactile rather than color sense.

FINE ARTS

Arlington Galleries
Opening Exhibition of the Season
RECENT PAINTINGS
By ROBERT SPENCER, A. N. A.
Nov. 8 to Nov. 25 (Incl.)
274 Madison Ave., bet. 39th and 40th Sts., New York.

MODERN GALLERY
500 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
(Mezzanine Floor)
Exhibition of Paintings
BY
DERAIN, VLAMINCK, BURTY
November 13th to 25th

Special Exhibition
American Society of Miniature Painters
AND
New York Society of Etchers
OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 25
Montross Gallery
550 Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, NEW YORK

PITTSBURGH IS DECLINING POST SEASON GAMES

Coach Warner's Football Players Will Close Their 1916 Season With Pennsylvania State

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Athletic authorities at the University of Pittsburgh have been busy recently refusing offers for postseason games with various rival college football teams. Offers have been pouring in from promoters who desire to match the famous Warner machine against some other star eleven for a game later than Thanksgiving Day, but all have been promptly refused by the Pittsburgh management, which has announced repeatedly that under no conditions whatsoever will the Pitt players be permitted to take part in a postseason game. The Pitt schedule ends on Thanksgiving Day in the annual game with Penn State, and that ends football for the year, so far as the locals are concerned. Tufts, Rutgers, California, Washington and other teams have been mentioned as opponents to Coach Warner's men in these late affairs, which seem to be under discussion on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but there is no possibility of Pitt's participation in any such undertaking.

The large crowd expected at the Washington & Jefferson-Pitt game this week will be more truly representative of Western Pennsylvania, probably, than any other which gathers in this city. Both institutions have thousands of alumni and other supporters in the various towns of the district who never fail to visit Pittsburgh on the occasion of the annual battle between the Blue and Gold and the Red and Black, and it is expected that more out of town fans will attend this game than any other. Washington County invariably turns out en masse to cheer for the visitors, while Pitt alumni from all quarters fill the right wing of the grandstand.

The 19 to 0 score by which Coach Warner's boys defeated Washington & Jefferson last year was the widest margin of victory obtained by either team for many years, and marked the first contest in which the local eleven had defeated its rivals since 1911. After several years of Pitt triumphs, the wonderful Washington & Jefferson machine of 1912, 1913 and 1914 won three successive games from the Panthers, the tide finally turning last year. In 1914 the score was 13 to 10, Pitt losing in the second half on a series of misplays by backfield substitutes after their three big stars, Williamson, Fry and Hastings, were out of the game. Last year's achievement was unusually gratifying for this reason as well as because of the intense rivalry between the two schools. The Pitt rooters, while confident of success this year, believe that Captain Peck's team will find it harder to outscore Washington & Jefferson than any of the opponents met up to this time, as Coach Metzger's team has been developing fast and is in fine shape for this contest.

This will be the last game in which the Red and Black will have to face several of Pitt's most noted players, as Captain Peck, Thornhill and Herron finish their courses this year, and Soppitt, star of the last two years' games with these rivals, has had to give up football. Pitt will miss these four remarkable linesmen, who rank among the best which this district has produced.

MICHIGAN WILL PRACTICE TODAY AT ITHACA, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell and Michigan football teams will bring their practice to a close today for the big intersectional battle to be staged on Schoellkopff field tomorrow afternoon. The Michigan squad left Ann Arbor for Ithaca last evening and will practice on the Cornell field this afternoon. Coach Sharpe planned no outdoor work for the Cornell team, but a final talk and lecture on the plays to be used against the Wolverines was on the program.

The vanguard of the big crowd of alumni and football followers from various parts of the State will arrive in the city today. Besides hundreds of motorists, special cars from the big eastern sities will bring hundreds to Ithaca. About 500 Michigan undergraduates will arrive here tomorrow morning in special trains from Ann Arbor.

Followers of both elevens are confident. Michigan's record this year has been better than for some time and the Yost men are coming sure that they will win. On the other hand, confidence in the Cornell eleven has increased during the week.

The Cornell coaches will not predict victory, but they believe the team will play a much better game against Michigan than its early season showing promised. With most of the Cornell players back in the lineup the Ithacans will be materially stronger than heretofore.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8.
Copley—"Sweet Lavender," 8:10.
Hollis—Sir Herbert Tree in "Merry Wives of Windsor," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Park Square—"The House of Glass," melodrama by Max Marcin, 8:15.
Plymouth—Miss Marie Tempest in "A Lady's Name," comedy, 8:15.
Tremont—Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan," character comedy, 8:15.
Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Colonial and Hollis, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

REAL ESTATE

The United States Trust Company has taken title to the four-story swell front brick dwelling property at 175 Bay State Road, Back Bay, owned by Albert E. Pillsbury. There is a land area of 2465 square feet valued at $9900, which is included in the total assessment of $22,500.

Another transaction closed and papers placed on record, embraces the property of Maria G. Dennett, situated at 137 Englewood Avenue, Brighton, just over the Brookline line. There is a large frame residence, a frame stable and brick garage. The entire assessed valuation amounts to $23,100, of which $13,100 applies on the 32,757 square feet of land.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Joseph T. Meader has sold four building lots fronting on Washington Avenue, also Hamilton and Prospect streets, West Roxbury, containing in all 50,992 square feet of land valued at $1000. John H. O'Rourke is the buyer.

The same grantor sold two lots on Spring Street, containing a total of 16,100 square feet, to Ellen S. Murphy. These are taxed for $900.

Hannah M. Towler, owner of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 3945 square feet, located at 76 Wyman Street, Roxbury, has sold these premises to John J. McDonnell and wife. The total taxed valuation is $4700, and $1200 of that amount applies on the lot.

Final papers have been placed on record by August Johnson, buyer of the frame dwelling and 4231 square feet of land owned by Frans O. Ogren at 87 Mountain Avenue. The property is assessed for $3900, which includes $600 on the lot.

SMALL GROVELAND FARM SOLD

John L. Waldron has sold his property situated on Bear Hill Road, Groveland, containing 22½ acres of land with the usual farm buildings. John P. Rogers takes the title and will make extensive improvements. George W. Hall was the broker.

PURCHASED ACREAGE IN MILTON

Margaret E. Reed et al. have sold to Alice B. Coolidge a parcel of land containing 9.87 acres on Highland Street, Reed Street and Randolph Avenue, Milton. The new owner purchased for improvement. Dudley Talbot and Meredith & Grew were the brokers in this transaction.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE, FARM

J. V. Hodgkins has sold his apple and potato farm situated on the Intervale road in the town of Temple, Franklin county. Maine, known as the "Lake Farm," comprising 300 acres of land. There is a new farm house and outbuildings, also a large tract of wood and timber. The estate was sold to James and Hannibal Russell of Farmington, Me., through the Chapin Farm Agency.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO NOV. 8

1916	$180,710,000	1908	$94,001,000
1915	152,825,000	1907	118,462,000
1914	144,494,000	1906	107,422,000
1913	152,108,000	1905	94,392,000
1912	168,328,000	1904	86,616,000
1911	152,291,000	1903	92,353,000
1910	136,988,000	1902	104,935,000
1909	138,691,000	1901	101,880,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Henchman St., 10, Ward 5; H. Leshefsky, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.
Albany St., 790, Ward 12; P. J. Ducey; brick storage.
Walk Hill St., 171 rear, Ward 24; Mass. Cremation Society; frame garage.
Manthone Rd., 159, Ward 23; Warren F. Freeman, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Harrison Ave., 470-72, Ward 6; Downes Lumber Co.; alter mfrs.
Oregon St., 3-11, Ward 14; L. E. Vose; alter tenements.
Mass. Ave., 817-19, ward 12; P. J. Smith; alter store and storage.

BOARD ADVISES BUYING OF GUNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The immediate purchase of 4600 Vickers machine rifles was recommended today in a report by the special machine-gun board which has been conducting an investigation of various guns. Secretary Baker approved the recommendation of the committee.

STEAMERS MAY BE SOLD

Charles W. Morse of New York is reported to have bought the steamers Narragansett and Manhatten, laid up at New London since 1913 when they were built for the New York-Providence run, and it is expected, among shipping circles, that he will use them in a New York-Boston line which will start next season in competition with the Eastern Steamship Corporation. The steamers cost $750,000 when first built. A freight and passenger service will be started, it is said, using the Cape Cod Canal route.

BOSTON CITY CLUB

Members of the Boston City Club heard an illustrated lecture last night by William H. Barter, formerly a member of the machine gun company of the Fifth Regiment and a member of the club. Mr. Barter's lecture was entitled, "On the Border with the National Guard." The illustrations were from photographs taken by him.

PRINCETON NIGHT AT Y. M. C. A.

"Princeton Night" is to be observed at the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the boys' division Friday evening, under the auspices of the older student department. Richard Cleveland, son of former President Cleveland, and other Princeton men will speak. Stereopticon slides of college life and other features will be on the program.

NEBRASKA MAY COMBINE MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES

State Historical Association to Adopt Policy of Concentration Followed Elsewhere

OMAHA, Neb.—Erection of a building under whose roof the five libraries of the state shall be assembled is the project agreed upon by the Nebraska Library Association and the Nebraska Historical Society, says the World-Herald. The first step abandoning the plan of a state historical building projected on the land given by the city of Lincoln, east of the Capitol, has already been taken.

Nebraska maintains at this time at Lincoln, these libraries and collections: University library, 125,000 volumes; state library, including law library and miscellaneous volumes; state historical society collection, devoted largely to Nebraska and western history.

State library commission collection, comprising traveling libraries and a small reference library; legislative reference bureau, a working reference collection on problems of government administration, economics, etc.

Beside these are three museums—the university's, general museum, the museum of the historical society and the war relics museum in control of the G. A. R.

It is proposed to take these five libraries, excepting only the law library of the state, sometimes known as the supreme court library, but putting its miscellaneous books into the centralization, and centralizing also the three museums.

If Nebraska does this it will simply be adopting the policy of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, North Dakota and Iowa historical societies.

CANADA CAN NOW MAKE ITS MUNITIONS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian munition industry has been developed to a point where it is independent of the United States. This announcement is made by the Imperial Munitions Board, which is responsible for placing $500,000,000 of shell orders in Canada for the British Government. Heretofore fuses, primers and steel were largely obtained from the United States. Orders are out which will keep the Canadian plants going until July.

INQUIRY IS NEARLY OVER

Inspectors from the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and from the Boston police department have about concluded their investigations of the falling of the Boston Elevated surface car from the Summer street draw over the Ft. Point channel Tuesday. The inspectors from the State Board will submit their report to the commission before it is made public. The report from the police investigation will be submitted to the district-attorney, probably tomorrow, and a grand jury inquiry is to follow.

WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

One of a series of important conferences on the Americanization of the immigrant was held this afternoon at the headquarters on Marlborough Street of the Women's Municipal League of Boston. Representatives are present from nearly all the organizations dealing with the immigrant, including civic and educational. The conferences were called by the league for the purpose of effecting greater cooperation and a strengthening of the work along the lines of citizenship.

VICTORIA LEAGUE MEETS

Members of the Boston Branch of the Victoria League of London, England, hold their annual meeting this afternoon at the Hotel Buckminster, and Lord and Lady Aberdeen with Sir Herbert Tree are expected to attend. Officers will be elected and plans for continuing relief work among the soldiers of the Allies will be discussed. Experiences at the front will be told by Dr. Hugh Cabot of Boston, who recently returned from Europe.

NEW YORK TAKES PRIZE CUP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the ship which attained the highest final merit of all vessels of the battleship class of the Atlantic fleet in short range battle practice, guns and torpedoes combined, for the year 1915-16, the battleship New York will take formal possession today of the American Defense Society trophy cup offered for this record and which is to be competed for annually.

DREDGING IN THE OLD HARBOR

Engineers and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, and Mayor Curley, met in conference today in regard to the dredging of the old harbor in Dorchester and the filling in work there. It was decided to petition the State Waterways Board for authority to dredge six feet more, in order to obtain the material for filling in.

COURT'S ADVICE ASKED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, petitioned Judge George R. Carpenter in the federal court today, asking the court's advice as to whether the Adamson eight-hour law should be obeyed.

HARVARD UNIT TO LEAVE

The Harvard unit that will go on duty somewhere along the front of operations of the British expeditionary forces in France on Dec. 9 will sail from New York next week Saturday.

GOV. McCALL LEAVES BOSTON

Governor McCall left Boston for New York City on the 10 a. m. train from the South Station today for a week's vacation.

SHIPPING NEWS

Tilefish was the feature of the offerings at the early auction of fish at the South Boston fish pier today, a trip of 55,000 pounds arriving on the schooner Buema, and selling at 5 cents per pound. Mackerel were brought in as follows: Amirald 1500, Katie Paomer 1500, E. Benner 1400 and E. Marian 1200. Groundfish arrivals: Str Breaker 54,500 pounds, schrs Morning Star 42,600, Mary C. Santos 28,600, A. P. Andrew 65,700 and Thomas S. Gorton 51,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $5@5.50, steak cod $10.50@12, market cod $5, pollock $3.75, large hake $4@5.50, small hake $4@5.50 and cusk $4. Mackerel sold at 9½ cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schr Rhodora 15,000 pounds halibut, British schooner Arcadia from Codroy, N. F., 350,000 pounds salt cod, and gill netters 250,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock that sold for curing. The Catherine landed 15,000 pounds halibut at Portland Thursday.

Statistics issued today show 49 fishing vessels, with 1,425,820 pounds groundfish arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 57 vessels with 974,855 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Arrangements are being made to raise the Clyde liner Chippewa which sunk at the Buzzards Bay entrance to the Cape Cod Canal this morning with a valuable cargo of lumber, cotton, cotton cloth, fruit and vegetables. It is understood that the Chippewa moved out of the ship channel to make room for a New York passenger steamer and in doing so struck. The Clyde liner was bound for Boston from Jacksonville and Charleston.

A full cargo of Malaga grapes for the holiday trade is due here about Nov. 27 from ports on the Mediterranean on the Norwegian steamer Senator, according to cable advices from Almeira received here today. The cargo amounts to 626 tons of grapes in 15,000 barrels.

The United States naval collier Proteus arrived at the Charlestown navy yard today from Norfolk with a cargo of 6500 tons of coal, some of which will be discharged here and the rest at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Shipping interests have been notified by the United States Commissioner of Lighthouses that on or about March 20, 1917, the fog signal at Petit Manan Light Station, seacoast of Maine, will be changed to an air whistle to sound a blast of three seconds duration every 30 seconds.

More than $1000 worth of unclaimed merchandise, held by the United States custom officials, is to be auctioned off to the highest bidders at the Appraiser's Stores, State Street, Nov. 22, according to a notice issued today by Collector Billings. The goods for sale include about $500 worth of ladies' robes and evening dresses, $300 worth of wool and $300 worth of miscellaneous merchandise. The sale will be followed by a sale of food samples for the Department of Agriculture.

Potatoes continue to be exported from Boston in large numbers, more than 30,000 bushels leaving port this afternoon for Cuba aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta. The shipment was packed in about 16,000 bags, most of them coming from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, although several hundreds of bushels in the shipment were grown down in Maine. Potatoes are retailing in Boston at 55 cents per peck. The Esparta also took out large amounts of lumber, shoes, machinery, paper and cured fish.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrivals

Strs Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah; Tuscan, Rogers, Norfolk; Arlington, Michelson, Sewalls Point; Bay State, Thompson, Sewalls Point; Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.; H. M. Whitney, Norton, New York; Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.

Schooner George R. Bradford, Littlefield, Rockport, Mass.

Tugs Mercury, Wall, Sandwich, twg brgs Chemung, Cohocton and S. T. Co. No. 4; Patience, Chandler, Portland, twg brg Penn; Sadie Ross, Ross, Rockport, Mass.; International, Bonde, Philadelphia, twg brgs Richardson and Leesport; Boswell, Gloucester, twg brg Flora.

Cleared

Strs Camden, Brown, Bangor; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Kentuckian, Buenos Aires via Boston; Ugania, Huelva; Winneconne, Bahia Blanca; Carrillo, Colon and Kingston; Neptune, Philadelphia; motor ship Kronprins Gustav Adolf, Buenos Aires; Alabama, Port Arthur, twg bg; El Dia, Galveston; Adriatic, Liverpool.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DAUGHTERS

Ralph Smalley, former cellist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the program for the meeting held by New Hampshire's Daughters at Hotel Vendome this afternoon. He will be assisted by James Ecker, who composed the music for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology pageant, Louis Besserer and Martha Atwood-Baker.

HOME ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Edna Rich Morse, former president of the State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics, Santa Barabara, Cal., will be the speaker and guest at a reception and dinner given by the New England Home Economics Association at the Women's City Club next Friday evening.

ELIZABETH W. ROBERTS SHOWS RECENT WORKS

Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts has opened an exhibition of her recent work at her studio, Estabrook Road, Concord, Mass., to continue through Nov. 12. The feature of the show is a group of nine paintings done on a little stretch of beach at Annisquam. They are numbered studies, at present unnamed, having for theme the sands at half ebb tide, the sea with a high placed horizon, and a narrow strip of sky. These elements appear in all the canvases in tonalities varied by changing qualities of light and air.

"Study No. 7" captures the scene in a fleeting moment of chromatics. There are blue, gray and violet hues in the sand, with luminous high notes of green, yellow, white and red in foreground wisps of seaweed. The sea is a deep-arched crescent of ultramarine. Lavender mist fills the sky. The sand seems no color, yet all colors; like the tonalities Twachtman achieved in his winter scenes.

In "Study No. 5" this exquisite refinement of tone is again exemplified. Nature this time is in an iridescent shimmer, with strong points of color in the gay dresses of the small figures of children, scampering about the sands in their play. The reddish brown rocks, which appear in a small way as accessory color notes in several of the pictures, are a weighty background feature in this study, giving strength to a color scheme that were otherwise weak. The sea has a steely cast, and the quiet blue sky is made luminous by cross-hatchings of pink.

Thus might each canvas be examined in detail to discover why subjects having superficial resemblance are essentially so different. It would appear that Miss Roberts has discovered a theme more fruitful in variety than Monet had in the lily pool he painted so industriously. She has made her beach theme her own, it is evident from the ease and finality of her interpretations.

In several of the works she has used lingering pools of water to serve her flowing designs. Always the energetically moving and tiny human figures seem occasional major passages in a tonal scheme preponderantly minor. No. 6 study is a balanced composition in buff and blue, No. 8 is dominated by olive green relieved by lavender, No. 1 is gray with strong notes of dark blue, No. 3 is mauve in general tone. Each work justifies itself both as an individual composition and as a fresh color scheme.

Miss Roberts also shows a huge unfinished painting, picturing 16 veterans of the Civil War recalling details of the battle an Antietam; a canvas she began nine years ago. Other works on display include her portrait of Edward A. Newell and a landscape, "Concord May," both noticed in this place at the time of Miss Roberts' Boston show last spring.

Mr. Ellis' Water Colors

Vernon Ellis, whose water color show of last January at the Brooks Reed Gallery was a remembered feature of the local season, is showing a new group of paintings at the same gallery this week and next. Mr. Ellis, like Dodge MacKnight and E. A. Webster, seeks the highest possible key of color in an effort to match the brilliancy of nature, gaining luminosity of hue by the juxtapositions of masses of complementary and contrasting pure color. The resemblance of Mr. Ellis' work to that of the two artists mentioned stops with a general kinship of technique. His approach to nature is personal, and his manner of laying on color is individual. He feels color intensely, it is evident from a general survey of the exhibit. There is no catalogue, but interested visitors may profitably read the little pamphlet by Mr. Ellis which sets forth his tolerant art creed.

Mr. Ellis, one fancies, reacts to color intensely, yet his landscapes that include mountains prove that he is sensitive to the geological details of these forms, as he is observant of the botanical details of trees and shrubs, while keeping the whole spacious in general effect. Over his mountains he often sees the sky filled with pale gold vapors veiling or balancing the blue.

Not always, perhaps, will the gallery visitor be able to follow the artist in his elation, but Mr. Ellis may well be conceded the right to transpose the color elements of his scenes into whatever new arrangements he chooses so long as his finished product is self-consistent. One commendable feature of his work is that he carries his pictures through to a finality.

Boston Etchers

At Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street, Boston, has been opened a print room with a display of etchings mostly by local artists. Of commanding interest is George T. Plowman's work, much of which has been seen before. His recently finished "Tomb of Whistler" is shown for the first time, however, in the first "state." The chastely carved block of white marble is represented nicely by Mr. Plowman's sensitive and adaptable line, both in the bloom of the plain surfaces and in the contours of the figures and ornament. In later states, it is not improbable, Mr. Plowman will consider whether the planes of the brick wall in the background retire as they should. Bits of greenery complete a plate significant for its execution as well as for its subject. Charles H. Woodbury shows several of his wood and beach scenes with nature in disarray, and Miss Gertrude Fiske exhibits her essays in a medium she had taken up within a year. Sears Gallagher, Frank W. Benson and Lewis H. Smith are well represented, and Philip Little offers several of his portraits of old Salem.

Normal Art School

The faculty, the members of the Alumni Association, and the undergraduates of the Massachusetts Normal Art School are planning to establish founder's day for the purpose of devoting one day in each year to the honor of Walter Smith, the founder of the school, and the first director of art education for Massachusetts. The doors of the institution were first opened to the residents of Massachusetts on Nov. 6, 1873, and its growth and influence have been widespread.

Prof. Walter Smith, who was invited by the State Board of Education of Massachusetts and the school committee of the city of Boston to come to the United States from a prominent position as director of an English art school, was responsible for the arrangement and organization of the new school. He formulated its courses; was director and guardian of its welfare, and was a special lecturer during the first 10 years of the school's existence. He was succeeded, when he returned to England in 1883, by George H. Bartlett, now principal emeritus of the school, during whose administration the institution was brought from rented quarters on Washington Street to its present home at the corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, and into the structure erected by the Commonwealth and now occupied for nearly 30 years. In 1912 the State Board of Education determined upon a reorganization and expansion of the school, placing the directorship of school organization and field service throughout the State in the hands of James Frederick Hopkins. Under the guidance of these three men the original purpose of the school, to train leaders and specialists in the fields of art education and designers, modelers, illustrators and draftsmen in the art using industries of the State, has been ably exemplified. With the passing of the years its attendance has constantly increased and the graduates have filled and are now occupying important and influential positions.

At the meeting on Monday, held in the assembly hall of the school, Mrs. Josiah S. Dean (Mary Smith), daughter of the founder, will speak of her father's training and experiences as an art student in London, and as head master of schools of art in England before he was invited by the Commonwealth and the city of Boston to come to this country. Mr. Bartlett, who as senior teacher aided Walter Smith at the opening of the school in Pemberton Square, on its removal to School Street and again to upper Washington Street, before coming to its present home on Newbury Street, will speak concerning his memories of his former director. Miss Deristhe L. Hoyt, for a long time identified with the school as one of its most honored teachers, and now the senior graduate of the school, will speak of the early days. Miss Amy Dalrymple, secretary of the Alumni Association, will read extracts from letters of those unable to be present, and there will be remarks by President Perry of the Alumni Association.

A cordial invitation is extended by Director James Frederick Hopkins to all who may care to be present to assemble at 2 p. m., Nov. 13, in the lecture hall of the school, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, Boston.

Boston Art Notes

Beginning Nov. 15, and continuing for a period of two weeks, a special loan exhibition of Flemish paintings will be held at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. The exhibition is intended to cover, in an unusual way, the field of early Flemish painting, and examples will be shown by such masters as Roger van der Weyden, Memlinc, Mabuse, Hugo van der Goes, More and others. Prof. George H. Edgell will hold a conference on the paintings on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 3 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday free talks will be given by Dr. William Harman Van Allen on "Art as a Religious Teacher" in class room A at 3; and by Henry L. Seaver on "A Portrait of Franklin" in gallery V at 3:45.

Copley Society of Boston announces a members' meeting in Copley Hall, evening of Nov. 17, when David Sequeira, pianist and composer, will present a program of Spanish and Latin-American music, including his own "Cervantes Valse." This program is appropriate to the current Zuloaga exhibition. Members will be admitted on showing their membership cards. They may obtain guest tickets at 25 cents each at the office.

WILLIAMS STARS IN LINE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Capt. H. A. Welch, Halstead, McLean and Keiser of the Williams varsity football team took their places in the varsity lineup Thursday against the scrub in the scrimmage which completed the hard practice of the week in preparation for M. A. C. here tomorrow.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Special exhibit of paintings by John Singer Sargent; special exhibit of Rembrandt etchings from the J. P. Morgan collection; Fantin-Latour lithographs from the Freer collection; special exhibit of paintings by Howard Gardiner Cushing. Open daily from 9 to 4:30, Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street—Photographic work by members.
Boston Art Club—First members' show under new group plan, with works by Abbott Graves, Hendricks A. Hallett, Louis Kronberg, Philip Little, Charles F. Pierce, and Charles L. A. Smith.
Brooks Reed's Gallery, 19 Arlington Street—Paintings by Vernon Ellis.
Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 454 Boylston Street—Paintings by Gerrit Beneker.
Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pictures of Gloucester by William J. Potter.
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—Piranesi's engravings; paintings by Prosper L. Senat.
Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge Street, Cambridge—Special exhibit of drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection; beginning Nov. 15, loan exhibition of Flemish paintings.
Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Boston artists.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Lilian Westcott Hale.
R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 238 Boylston Street—Paintings by Albert Prentice Button, etchings by Earl Reed.

MISS SOKOLOVA WINS APPLAUSE IN BALLET

Diaghileff Russian Ballet—Program of dances at Boston Opera House, under the musical direction of Pierre Monteux, evening of Nov. 9: "Sadko," with Mr. Bolm, Mr. Jasvinsky and Miss Doris; "Afternoon of a Faun," with Mr. Nijinsky as the faun; "Cleopatra," with Mr. Bolm, Miss Revalles and Miss Sokolova; "Specter of the Rose," with Mr. Nijinsky and Miss Sokolova. By way of orchestral interludes, Debussy's "Nuages" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or" prelude and march were played.

Audiences, if they live up to their responsibilities, are the principal element in musical and dramatic interpretation; and occasionally they take something like actual part in the performance. After the fall of the curtain on "Cleopatra" on Thursday evening the people set up an applause that no appearances before the curtain by Mr. Bolm, the leading man of the drama, and Miss Revalles, the impersonator of the title character, could check. Even an announcement by the leading man about the presidential election returns would not quiet affairs. And when the leader of the orchestra took his place and the lights were lowered for the final number of the program, the applause was not only continued but it was also made vocal by calls for the third mime of "Cleopatra," Miss Sokolova.

The result of this incident will be a new dancer added to the stars of the Diaghileff company, but of more interest than the result is the process. The manager of the organization appeared before the curtain and announced that the artist had not expected a recall and had left the stage for her dressing room. Accordingly, the program was resumed in quiet, and after an orchestral prelude, the curtain went up on the scene of "The Specter of the Rose." Then, who should appear as the girl in this little old-school duet, but the very dancer whom the house had just been calling for. Since, however, not her name, but that of another member of the company was printed on the bill for this number, and since all the women of the ballet have a remarkable way of looking alike and of performing about equally well, she was not recognized; and not a hand stirred in applause.

Nobody has ever pried very deeply into the thinking of audiences, though the attempt has often been made by concert managers and others interested in finding out what the public will pay its money for. So the reason why the house on this occasion was so insistent in its approval of the dancer who took the role of Tahor, the girl whom the archer, Amoun, rejected, out of his infatuation for the queen, is not to be determined. But possibly the reason for it was that this character is a piece of pantomimic delineation in which pathos so irresistibly glows. It can be guessed that the audience could not help liking in its heart the faithful and unfortunate Egyptian maiden and simply had to say so.

"Cleopatra," one of the most attractive of the dramas that have been put on either by the Pavlowa or the Diaghileff group of Russian dancers, has a sentimental touch that allies it to "Giselle," and a spectacular brilliancy that allies it to the "Fire Bird." This work on the program with "Sadko," the drama by Bolm, which was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor at the time of its New York production, made Thursday night's entertainment extraordinarily rich.

SUFFRAGISTS CLAIM CREDIT FOR VICTORY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The election was a victory for woman suffrage, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage declared, on the face of the returns today. It has shown, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, research chairman, said, that women hold the balance of power. "The women carried Illinois for Mr. Hughes," she said, "and they did the same in Oregon. In California the women voted for Mr. Hughes, but the Independent and Progressive men voted for President Wilson because Mr. Hughes did not support the Johnson Progressive branch of the party. In Colorado and Kansas we were hopelessly handicapped by lack of funds. The same was true in other suffrage states."

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Friday:

Orders to Officers

Capt. B. C. Decker, detached command Washington, to naval war college, Newport. Lieut. L. H. Lacy, detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, Dec. 11, to Saratoga as executive officer. Lieut. W. B. Decker, to naval training station, Newport, R. I., Nov. 20. Lieut. H. L. Irwin, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, Nov. 18. Lieut. R. E. Cassidy, detached Cushing, to Wyoming. Lieut. E. L. Gunther, detached Texas Nov. 23, to aid on staff commander reserve force, Atlantic fleet, Nov. 30. Lieut. P. B. Haines, detached Dolphin, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1. Lieut. W. A. Edwards, detached Jarvis, to Cushing. P. A. Surg. A. L. Clifford, detached Washington, to Virginia. Asst. Surg. H. A. Tribou, detached Virginia, to Tacoma.

Marine Corps orders: Lieut.-Col. P. M. Bannon, detached marine barracks, New York, to First Brigade, Haiti. Capt. H. R. Lay, to duty marine barracks, Washington. First Lieut. R. L. Shepard, to command marine detachment Olympia.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, San Francisco, at Hampton Roads; Barrows, at Newport; Culgoa, at Puerto Plata; Yorktown, at Pichilinque.

Sailed — Arethusa, Boston for Charleston; Chattanooga, Amapala for Gulf of Fonseca; Nanshan, San Diego for Nicaraguan waters; Prairie, San Domingo City for Philadelphia.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON AND HARVARD EXPECT A HARD CONTEST

Crimson Appears to Have Advantage in Rushing Game, While Orange and Black Looks Strongest at Kicking

With Harvard and Princeton scheduled to come together in their annual championship football game in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon, football fans all over the eastern part of the United States and especially the graduates and undergraduates of these two big universities are just now chiefly interested in how this contest is going to come out.

Princeton has won a majority of the games which these two universities have played against each other; but it was way back in 1911 that the Orange and Black secured its last gridiron victory over the Crimson and the Princetonians are very anxious to get back into the winning column this year. That they have a good chance of doing this is the opinion of their supporters; but this is not admitted by the followers of Harvard.

Taking the two teams as a whole, Princeton certainly has the larger number of experienced players with which to start the contest. Of the men scheduled to start in the line for the Orange and Black, Highley, left end; McLean, left tackle; Nourse, left guard; Gennert, center, and Captain Hogg, right guard, all started in these positions in the Harvard game of 1915. On the other hand Captain Dadmun, left guard, and Harte, right end, are the only Harvard linemen scheduled to start tomorrow who were first-choice men in 1915.

When it comes to the backfield, conditions are even more in favor of Princeton than is the case in the line as the Orange and Black has D. W. Tibbotts for right halfback and E. H. Driggs for fullback, while Harvard will not have a single one of the four men who started in the backfield positions in the Princeton game of 1915. Thus, from a veteran point of view, Princeton has all the better of the situation.

Based on the work of the two teams in the preliminary games, it would seem as if the result would be very close. Princeton and Harvard have shown great defensive strength, Tufts having been the only team able to cross the Crimson goal line, while no team has succeeded in doing this to Princeton, a field goal by Dartmouth being the only score made against the Tigers this fall. From an offensive point of view Harvard appears to be the stronger in the rushing game, with Princeton having an advantage in kicking. In Driggs, Princeton has one of the best punters in college circles this fall and with Horween doing the punting for Harvard, the Orange and Black should gain about 10 yards on every interchange of punts. When it comes to field goal kicking, Tibbotts of Princeton is better than any Harvard man, with the possible exception of R. H. Bond or W. F. Robinson, and neither one of these players is expected to start for the Crimson.

In the rushing department of attack, Harvard looks to be quite a bit stronger than Princeton. Casey is one of the best open-field runners in the game this fall and Thatcher is strong at line plunging, while Horween is also good at breaking through the opponent's line. Murray, who will probably start at quarterback for Harvard, is also a brilliant open-field runner and is especially good at catching and running back punts. The other players on the Harvard eleven are very strong in furnishing interference for the runners and this is a very important factor in advancing the ball.

Princeton has a fine lot of backs although they do not appear quite as strong as the Crimson's. Eddy will probably start at quarterback and he is as clever at catching and running back punts as is Murray of Harvard. Moore, who will probably start at right halfback, is the fastest man on the Princeton squad and is strong on runs around the ends. Tibbotts is not such a very strong rusher. Driggs is a good line plunger and can do well on end runs.

Should it become necessary to make many substitutions either in the lines or backfields, Harvard would have a decided advantage, as the Crimson can put an entirely new eleven in the field very little below the first in effectiveness. This is particularly true in the backfield. Princeton, on the other hand, does not have many strong substitutes with the possible exception of one or two for the backfield.

HARD PRACTICE FOR WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point football workout Thursday was heavy and lasted until very late. All the varsity men were out except Captain McEwan and Butler. The absence of these two veterans necessitated a shake-up in the front line and Stokes, who is being used so consistently of late was at center where he displayed good form without the drill.

Schlenker was sent in at Butler's tackle position. The return of Redfield to right end after an absence of a month was another feature of the practice. Redfield's fast down the field work and hard tackling was evidence enough to convince the coaches that he has not slowed up any during his absence

HARVARD MEETS PRINCETON IN SOCCER CONTEST

The Harvard varsity soccer football team meets the Princeton varsity on Soldiers Field this afternoon in the first championship game scheduled for the Crimson in the intercollegiate league series this fall. It will be the third game for Princeton, the Orange and Black having secured a 5 to 0 victory over Cornell and then having lost to Pennsylvania 2 to 0.

This year's Princeton team is not considered quite as good as the one which defeated the university last fall by a 3 to 0 score.

The Princeton players will have lunch at the Varsity Club today and will stay over night for tomorrow's football game as guests of the Harvard soccer players. The teams will line-up as follows:

Harvard—Feeney g., Freedman l.f.b., Daly (Capt.) r.f.b.; Bean l.h.b.; Lucas, c.h.b., Florance r.h.b., Dimond l.o.f., Rice l.i.f., Cook c., V. B. Kellet r.o.f.

Princeton—Cohn g., West l.f.b., Cator r.f.b., Harris l.h.b., Hoskins c.h.b., Twyeffort r.h.b., Cameron l.o.f., Savage l.i.f., Preyer c., Humphries r.o.f.

H. C. JOHNSON IS HONORED

In recognition of his having won both the Massachusetts singles and doubles lawn tennis championships without the loss of a set, more than 50 friends and neighbors of H. C. Johnson made him the honored guest at a dinner at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Thursday night.

MISS HICHBORN WINS

The Boston Women's Golf Association completed its season Thursday with a handicap vs. bogy event over the course of the Brae Burn Country Club. Forty-seven entered, but only 21 turned in cards. Miss Ruth Hichborn of Lexington was first with Mrs. Alexander McGregor second.

LEEDS LEADING NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Leeds are again at the head of the Northern Union Rugby Football League and no club remains unbeaten. This was the result of the matches played on Oct. 21, when Hull had their career at the head of the table terminated for the present. They were unable to raise even the normal number of players to visit Halifax, and in a game of eleven a side were beaten by 33 points to 0. Leeds had a stiff tussle on their own ground with the Hunslet team. Leading by 8 points to 7 at the interval, they quickly improved matters after the re-start and their victory was almost assured when a Hunslet player was ordered to leave the field and was accompanied by another of the team. The final score was 28 points to 7 in favor of Leeds, who thus returned to the head of the table.

Widnes dropped in the table through their first defeat of the season. Broughton Rangers caused their downfall by a score of 25 points to 3. On the other hand Huddersfield gained their first victory, by 28 points to 2, on the York ground. A good game was witnessed at Wakefield and although the visitors, Batley, only lost by 5 points to 3, they were outplayed both forward and in the threequarters. The Wakefield forwards were able to hold the Batley "six" quite easily, and were able to release a man from the pack to act as an extra "half." Bramley continued their successful career and defeated Brighouse by 21 points to 0. A close contest which was quite open until the very last minutes of the game, took place on the Hull Kingston Rovers ground. Dewsbury were the visitors and they were only beaten by 4 points to 2, a goal dropped by Oliver settling the issue four minutes from the end. The only other match played in Yorkshire was that between Bradford Northern and Swinton. This match was of an inter-county character, Swinton being the Lancashire club which was so prominent last year. They were quite outweighted in the pack in this match and were beaten by 20 points to 9.

In Lancashire, apart from the match already mentioned, there were several interesting games. The St. Helens team, one of the pioneers of the Northern Union, are considering a withdrawal from the league, owing to poor support, but they gave a good display at Warrington where they were only beaten by 6 to 2. Another close game was that between St. Helens Recreation and Leigh, in which the former won by 9 points to 8. Runcorn were beaten without difficulty at Salford by 35 points to 3, Clifford scoring four tries for the winners. The match between Wigan and Rochdale Hornets completed the program. Rochdale scored first, but had to go under by 11 points to 4. Results to Saturday, Oct. 21 (inclusive);

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For G.	For T.	For P.	Against G.	Against T.	Against P.	P.C.
Leeds	8	7	1	0	31	48	206	6	7	33	87.50
Hull	7	6	1	0	17	28	118	7	17	65	85.71
Widnes	4	3	1	0	5	7	31	6	6	30	75.00
Salford	7	5	2	0	10	18	74	5	10	40	71.42
Warrington	7	5	2	0	10	20	80	10	11	53	71.42
Halifax	8	5	2	1	16	21	95	3	7	27	68.75
Batley	8	5	2	1	9	16	66	13	11	59	68.75
Bramley	8	5	2	1	13	17	77	15	15	75	68.75
Barrow	3	2	1	0	6	6	26	3	6	24	66.66
Hull K. R.	7	4	2	1	11	18	76	17	12	70	64.28
Leigh	8	5	3	0	12	24	96	5	12	46	62.50
Wakefield T.	8	4	3	2	9	12	54	5	9	37	62.50
Wigan	7	4	3	0	10	19	77	7	13	53	57.14
Swinton	6	3	3	0	13	15	71	8	13	55	50.00
St. Helen's Rec.	6	3	3	0	7	16	62	6	10	42	50.00
Broughton R.	7	3	4	0	6	15	57	6	14	54	42.85
Dewsbury	7	3	4	0	7	14	56	15	18	84	42.85
Bradford	6	2	4	0	6	10	42	9	7	39	33.33
Hunslet	8	2	6	0	19	13	77	22	27	125	25.00
Huddersfield	6	1	5	0	10	8	44	15	26	108	16.66
Rochdale H.	6	1	5	0	4	1	11	8	17	67	16.66
York	7	1	6	0	9	3	37	16	24	104	14.28
Oldham	2	0	2	0	0	2	6	5	6	28	00.00
Brighouse R.	5	0	5	0	6	4	24	20	25	115	00.00
St. Helens	4	0	4	0	2	3	13	6	17	63	00.00
Runcorn	4	0	4	0	1	2	8	9	20	78	00.00

BROWN SQUAD IS PREPARED FOR GAME WITH YALE

Think Chances More Than Even for Victory Over Blue Tomorrow — Regulars Are Out

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That Brown's chances of winning from Yale tomorrow are more than even is the firm conviction of every Brown man who has followed the practice on Andrews Field this week or who has seen the Brunonian machine in action during its last few games. With a record for the early season games unsurpassed in the history of the college, Coach Robinson has rounded out an eleven believed by many to be even better than the famous team of 1910 which defeated Yale 21 to 0.

Brown will face Yale tomorrow minus the services of several of her regulars. Conroy, considered by many the equal of Pollard, will be on the side-lines, while Ray Ward, one of the veterans and Brown's best tackle, will not play. For the first time in years, however, Coach Robinson has a long list of capable substitutes, so the team should not be perceptibly weakened by the absence of a few regulars.

The Brown coaches have drilled their men vigorously all the week in preparation for the strong attack which Yale is expected to show, in an attempt to perfect the tackling, blocking and other essentials of the defense. Very little real scrimmage has been held, for the development of the eleven has reached that point, according to the trainer, where work of this sort is not needed oftener than once a week. During the Wednesday scrimmage a strong second team carefully drilled in Yale formations and plays was on the offense most of the time. The vim with which the varsity crushed the attack and the facility with which the ball was advanced when it was in its possession, pleased the few who were privileged to watch the practice. There seems little doubt that the offense will be more dangerous than in several years.

Pollard, who is unquestionably the greatest halfback ever enrolled at Brown, is in championship form, and it is predicted that he will gain consistently against any opponent. Great things are likewise expected of Annan, Jemail and Brooks.

BRADY DEFEATS LOUIS TELLIER IN LONG MATCH

Oakley Professional Wins by 8 and 7 From Country Club Player—Victor Plays Finely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass.—M. J. Brady, professional at the Oakley Country Club, and present open State golf champion, defeated Louis Tellier, professional at The Country Club, Brookline, in the 72-hole match between the two by 8 up and 7 to play. The final two rounds of the match were played Thursday morning and afternoon over Brady's home course, and although he started in the morning 2 down, as a result of the first two rounds played Wednesday over The Country Club course, Brady had things his own way at Oakley.

The open State champion finished his morning round 4 up, which gave him a margin of 2 up on the total match score. He went around in 71, against 76 by Tellier, and played fine golf. In the afternoon Brady played equally fine golf, while The Country Club professional showed poorly, taking 82 strokes for the 18-holes and being completely outclassed.

Brady regained the two holes he lost at The Country Club before the turn had been reached in the morning, and then secured a two-hole lead which he held. In the afternoon it was easy, with Brady nearly duplicating his morning round, with a total one stroke higher, and winning six holes before the contest closed on the eleventh green.

Tellier was failing with his mashie in the afternoon, while in the morning it was the putting that held him back. Brady's 71 in the morning was not any better golf apparently than Tellier's 76, as it was missing putts by a fraction of an inch that counted. The scores of the two rounds follow:

MORNING

Brady, out	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	—35
Brady, in	5	4	2	5	3	3	4	5	5	—36—71
Tellier, out	4	4	4	5	4	6	3	4	5	—39
Tellier, in	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	—37—76

AFTERNOON

Brady, out	4	4	2	6	4	5	3	4	4	—36
Brady, in	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	4	—36—72
Tellier, out	5	4	3	5	5	5	3	5	5	—40
Tellier, in	6	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	—42—82

ONLY TWO FIRST STRING PLAYERS IN YALE LINEUP

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Final practice of the week will be given the Yale varsity football team in the bowl this afternoon. Only two of the first-string players are expected to take part in the practice and it is probable that they will be the only regulars to start against Brown tomorrow.

The squad had a good workout Thursday afternoon with the first team made up of substitutes with the exception of Quarterback Smith and Halfback Le Gore. The scrubs defeated this varsity combination by two touchdowns to one. Nostrand, the former varsity quarterback, ran the scrubs brilliantly and interfered cleverly for Halfback Waite, the star of the afternoon. Nearly all the long runs which paved the way for the scrubs' two touchdowns were made by Waite, and he went over the goal line for both scores on end runs and 20 and 15 yards respectively. After the scrubs had scored twice Quarterback Smith, acting captain of the varsity, appealed to the regulars not to be whitewashed, and they braced and carried the ball the length of the field for a touchdown. Le Gore and Carey each registered a 15-yard gain, taking the ball to the scrubs' 10-yard line, whence Le Gore plunged across for a tally.

The visiting coaches included Flanders, Heffelfinger, Veeder and Rockwell. The varsity lineup was as follows: Lynch l.e., Coxe l.t., Callahan l.g., Leisenring c., Vorys r.g., Fox r.t., Church r.e., Smith q.b., Carey l.h.b., Le Gore r.h.b., Stuart f.b.

R. S. Bingham, veteran halfback, who has been out of the game for two weeks, will be unable to play any more this season.

COLGATE MAN IS SENT FROM TABLE

HAMILTON, N. Y.—The Colgate varsity football squad was given but two scrimmages this week, the heavy work terminating in Thursday's game between the scrubs and varsity. Attention of the coaches has been centered on improving weaker points in the defense brought to light in the Yale game.

Principal among these is the failure to break up forward passes, Yale having gained her touchdown on one of these. Wyer was dropped from the training table because he failed to intercept a pass which the varsity worked against the second team.

MICHIGAN HAS GREAT SENDOFF

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Amid great enthusiasm, not approached since the 1914 team left for the Harvard game, Michigan's varsity football men left here Thursday night for Geneva, N. Y. Continuous cheers of over 3000 students and masses of Ann Arbor residents lasted from the start of the giant mass meeting in Hill Auditorium until after the train was out of sight. Besides the 25 varsity men and Head Coach F. H Yost, with Assistants Pontius and Douglass, officials of the Michigan Athletic Association, accompanied the team.

PRINCETON ON WAY TO BOSTON FOR BIG CONTEST

Meet Harvard in Stadium Tomorrow—Short Practice Planned for This Afternoon by Coach

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's varsity football team, in charge of Head Coach J. H. Rush and Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick, left here this morning for Boston, where it is scheduled to meet the Harvard varsity on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon in the first of the big games played between Harvard, Princeton and Yale. The squad is due to arrive in Boston shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon and the players will go directly to Soldiers Field for a short practice.

All of the players are in championship form and coaches and players alike expect a hard contest with the Orange and Black gaining its first victory over the Crimson since 1911.

Coach Rush gave the team a long, hard practice in the Palmer Stadium Thursday afternoon. It was the last day of preparation before the big test with Harvard and Coach Rush was determined that not a moment of it should be lost.

There were many former Princeton stars in town Thursday afternoon to watch the team in its last practice, P. H. Davis and W. H. Edwards were on the field all afternoon, as well as S. B. White and J. S. Baker.

H. A. H. Baker, another former Tiger, joined the team at New York today and E. J. Hart, captain of the Princeton championship team of 1911, also will be in Boston tomorrow.

In the scrimmage with the scrubs the varsity showed an attack which ran with precision and certainty. Driggs, Moore, Brown and Eddy constituted the backfield, and worked together smoothly.

Highley and Wilson will be the first pair of ends. According to Princeton's policy, however, Funk and Winn will in all probability play a good part of the contest. McLean and McGraw will start as the tackles, with Latrobe first substitute. Captain Hogg, Nourse and Gennert will constitute the center trio.

MAINE TEAM IS NOT ENTERED IN CHAMPIONSHIP

Intercollegiate Cross-Country Title Race Nov. 25—Thirteen Colleges to Be Represented

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there will be a new team champion in intercollegiate cross-country circles this fall became definitely assured today when the entries for the championship race, which is to be run over the Yale University course at New Haven, Conn., the morning of Nov. 25, were announced. University of Maine, which won the title in 1915, did not enter a single man for this year's run.

According to G. B. Brown, who received the entries, the Maine officials, have not, as far as he knows, entered a team, and the closing time was last Saturday. In 1914 Maine sent its entry list for the outdoor college championships two days after the closing date, and was refused.

A total of 13 teams will line up at the start, making the largest entry ever received for the run. Cornell, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dartmouth are the only institutions that have taken advantage of the rule which permits the naming of 20 starters.

With the Maine harriers out, it appears as if Cornell University would retrieve its lost honors, with Yale University as the only dangerous opponent. The Ithaca men count on L. V. Windnagle and A. J. Wentz to give J. W. Overton of Yale, the individual title holder, a hard battle to hold his championship. The entry list follows:

Colby—F. Allen, G. V. Anderson, E. E. Craig, E. W. Everts, A. Maddox, R. S. Owen, M. E. Thompson, P. Thompson, V. H. Tecker.

College of the City of New York—S. M. Cohn, F. Weberpale, R. B. McGuiness, A. Schroeder, B. M. Rosensweig, M. Bornemann.

Columbia—M. W. Look, A. L. Mulsenbech, H. G. Larson, J. P. Knox, R. L. Hunt, A. Turner, R. F. Shepard, C. N. Sarlin, P. T. Ward, M. G. Loesch, F. M. Hopkins, R. M. Moss.

Cornell—F. D. Doynton, S. J. Leonard, L. V. Windnagle, A. J. Wentz, J. W. Campbell, P. L. Davidson, A. H. Necker, H. D. Hudson, K. D. Maynard, T. L. Eschweiler, A. R. Tinnerholm, C. M. Yost, L. M. Dawson, I. C. Dressner, E. B. X. Fernschild, W. M. Blew, A. Y. Lentz, T. C. McDermott, C. Seelbach, R. D. Spear.

Dartmouth—C. B. Thompson, J. T. Duffy Jr., M. G. Sherburne, P. M. Gerrish, R. A. Marschat, R. W. Smith, H. G. Avery, J. W. Buckle, R. J. Paisley, S. C. Myer, F. A. Lewis, R. A. Pease, R. P. Pollard, F. G. Allen, E. P. Howe, M. G. Glendenning, F. W. Chamberlain, W. D. Kipp, A. P. Rowell.

Harvard—R. H. Babcock, A. R. Bancroft, M. R. Bechtel, H. S. Boyd, R. S. Cook, R. M. Davidson, J. D. Hutchinson, R. Kielty, G. A. King Jr., G. M. Tilghman, W. P. Whitehouse 2d, C. E. Wright.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—L. B. Roderic, R. Burbank, T. J. Campbell, K. M. Cunningham, C. Dean, B. F. Dodge, G. L. Malfacre, N. R. Hamilton, M. A. Herzog, G. C. McCarten, L. C. McCloskey, W. M. Murphy, M. J. Murray D. M. Parker, M. M. Read, R. Rimback, G. W. Ccranton, H. G. Stephens, C. W. Westland, A. de Zubiria.

Michigan—H. L. Carroll, R. M. Meehan, J. G. Kuivinan, E. Bouma, A. J. Fox, C. E. Fuess, J. Herlihy, N. A. Dennee, S. W. Sedgwich, W. M. Price, A. D. Bachtal, T. R. Maynard.

Penn State—E. L. Hunter, R. V. Hunter, L. D. Whiting, E. F. Garland, F. Petersen, M. L. Shields, K. E. Kahley, E. A. Miller, R. F. Whiting.

Princeton—A. T. Copeland, K. G. Colwell, G. Brackenbridge, B. Masard, G. B. Sheppard, E. Taylor Jr., D. R. Shotwell, J. C. Boyd, S. E. Stevenson, F. A. Zunine, J. S. Fairgrieve, F. S. Tracy, M. G. Charles, R. Paul, V. K. Raymond, F. Marbury, R. G. Sailer, C. McQuisten, T. O. Helm.

Syracuse—N. F. Faus, E. J. Garlock, H. C. Johnson, A. T. E. Newkirk, C. A. Petersen, L. A. Pierce, G. W. Parker, M. J. Soule, J. R. Slater, H. C. White, L. G. Watson, G. E. Woodruff.

Pennsylvania—A. A. Eisele, A. E. Neskins Jr., E. H. Humphreys, J. M. Lieberman, C. McMichael, M. A. Price Jr., A. W. Stevenson, H. H. Bonsall Jr., F. T. Brooks, J. M. Maxwell, W. H. Weimer Jr.

Yale—J. W. Overton, L. L. Levine, E. A. Krauss, E. M. Knox, G. Stanley, W. H. Sargent, H. F. S. Cooper, C. E. Gonegys, D. T. Aikendhead, V. E. Walter, S. J. Walker, L. S. Black, E. W. Cheel, A. T. Bonyan, R. T. Wood, R. L. Baldwin, K. S. Lyle, E. Kedenpyle, C. Winslow, A. Sheva.

PRINCETON MEN MEET IN BOSTON

Princeton graduates from all over New England are expected to assemble at the Hotel Victoria, Boston, this evening at a big football get-together as a preliminary event to the Harvard-Princeton game in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon. The event is in charge of the Princeton Alumni Association of New England, and an extensive program has been arranged.

Representative men of Princeton and Harvard who are intimately connected with the athletics of the two universities will be among the speakers. The officers of the alumni association are: Chairman, R. E. Annin Jr. '09; treasurer, F. L. Coolidge '84; secretary, Warren Hosmer '08. The following committee has been named to have charge of tonight's celebration: Dr. H. M. Cutts '80, L. M. Conwell '92, N. F. Van Horsen '94, W. H. Butler '95, B. R. Miller '97, W. R. Sides '09, Howard Sawyer '12, H. A. Carter '14, J. V. Meigs Jr. '15, Donald Myrick '15 and R. H. Scannell '15.

AMHERST READY FOR UNION GAME

AMHERST, Mass. — With a signal practise that terminated late in the afternoon behind closed gates and under the arc lights of Pratt field, Amherst College concluded football preparations for the Union game tomorrow. With the Williams game but a little over a week off, Coach T. J. Riley is using the men easily.

The regular lineup will start the game.

DARTMOUTH OFF FOR GAME WITH PENNSYLVANIA

Coach Cavanaugh Will Have His Squad Practice in New York This Afternoon

HANOVER, N. H.—Cheered by the entire student body, the Dartmouth varsity football team, in charge of Head Coach F. W. Cavanaugh, left here Thursday afternoon for New York, where they will remain this afternoon and tonight, going on to Philadelphia tomorrow for the big game with the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field. A final light workout will be given the Dartmouth men this afternoon in New York.

With but one exception, Merrill, the Dartmouth squad is in fine condition for the game tomorrow. Great satisfaction was expressed Thursday when it was announced that Youngstrom, the big guard, had passed two examinations, and was declared eligible to play tomorrow. Both the team and the student body seem confident of a victory over Pennsylvania.

Besides Dussosoit and Emery, the coaches took Austin, Freedburg, Saladine, McDonough and Cogswell to Philadelphia as reserve ends. Trier and Cotton will start as tackles, with Healey, Bevan, Burns and Storrs as substitutes. Neely, left guard, is a permanent fixture, and Youngstrom will start at right guard. Hood, Mather and Barrows are substitutes, Gile and Cunningham, centers, complete the linemen.

Cannell will undoubtedly be the quarterback. Capt. Gerrish at left half and Thielscher at right half will start, and probably Duhamel at fullback, although Edwards may be called on. Coach Cavanaugh's substitute backs are Poole, R. Holbrook, S. Holbrook, Switzer, McDonough and Ponder.

The Dartmouth freshman football team journeys to Exeter tomorrow to meet the Phillips Exeter Academy boys. Without a defeat on their record, they are going forward to the hardest and most important game of the year. Handicapped as they were last week by men out under the scholarship ban, they succeeded in defeating Dean Academy, 29 to 0.

The only change in the line is the loss of Loehr at right tackle. Parks has been shifted to take his place, and Schloholm goes to right guard from center. Two men are out of the backfield: Smith, at right half, will be replaced by Harris, a quarterback, while Durkee will take Jordan's place.

HERRMANN GIVES ANSWER TO FULTZ

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, has issued a statement replying to a request by D. L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players Fraternity, that some players' contracts be changed to prevent players incapacitated in the services of a club being suspended uncompensated during their inability to play. Mr. Herrmann's statement says in part:

"This request on the part of Mr. Fultz, in my judgment, is wholly unwarranted and uncalled for and creates a false impression in the minds of the baseball public, to wit: that they may be given to understand that the practice now is that players injured in the service of a club, after a certain period, may be suspended without compensation. This is not a fact, and the commission has at all times ruled that a player must be compensated when injured in the service of a club, regardless of the length of the period of his injury, or else be given his release after a certain period."

PENN SQUAD HAS DRILL IN WAYNE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Fifteen members of University of Pennsylvania varsity eleven in charge of Coach R. C. Folwell went to Wayne Thursday afternoon, where they went through a hard drill on St. Luke's School Field. The players will remain at Wayne until tomorrow morning. Special attention was paid by Coach Folwell in the workout to the kicking of James Bryant, the varsity quarterback. This was done in order to counteract the work of Cannell, the Dartmouth quarterback, said to be one of the cleverest kickers in the East this season.

After the kicking practice several new plays which will be used against Dartmouth were tried. Coach Folwell said he was pleased with the energy displayed by the players.

LIGHT PRACTICE THIS AFTERNOON FOR HARVARD MEN

Signal Drill With Individual Coaching in Final Preparation for Princeton Game Tomorrow

Head Coach Haughton will give his Harvard varsity football players a light practice in the Stadium early this afternoon in final preparation for the game with Princeton tomorrow. The practice will be in the nature of a signal drill and individual coaching.

The first open practice was held Thursday afternoon and about 300 students watched it. Teams A, B and C, the second team and the second freshmen all ran through signals at the same time, making it an impressive sight to see five elevens on the field together. During this signal practice the team, individually and collectively, were cheered and several of the songs were practised. Team B of the freshman squad was then sent in against the second team in a regular game.

M. C. Sherman '20 received the kickoff and ran it back 40 yards before he was downed. The freshmen tried plunges, passes and hidden ball plays, but were unable to advance and lost the ball on downs, after which both sides punted back and forth. C. E. Works '19 then intercepted a forward pass and ran to the 20-yard line but the seconds could make no headway and the ball was the freshmen's. J. S. Higgins '20 got off a long punt which rolled to the second team's 30-yard line, but the seconds had succeeded in working the ball back to the middle of the field when the game was declared over.

The coaches then gave a sample of running through signals and L. H. Leary '05 made a "touchdown" on a forward pass from P. D. Haughton '99. The coaches lined up as follows: L. H. Leary '05 and S. M. Felton '13, ends; R. W. P. Brown '98 and G. C. Browne '10, tackles; R. T. Fisher '12 and J. L. Knox '98, guards; D. C. Parmenter '13, center; M. J. Logan '15, quarterback; H. R. Hardwick '15, F. J. Bradlee '15 and P. D. Haughton '99, backfield.

Before the arrival of the undergraduates, Teams A and B were sent through a short, sharp scrimmage, lasting only a few minutes. Neither side scored but the showing of both teams was good. This scrimmage was followed by a long signal drill and kicking practice which terminated on the arrival of the parade.

SCRIMMAGE FOR LEHIGH VARSITY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—There will be no more hard work for the Lehigh varsity football eleven prior to the Pennsylvania State College game, the last heavy work having been accomplished Thursday when Coach J. T. Keady spent most of his time in building up a defense calculated to meet the strong Pennsylvania State offensive.

The scrubs, which all week have been coached in Pennsylvania State plays were sent in, and in a scrimmage were allowed to bring out these plays against the varsity. Honors were even. Frequently Coach Keady called a halt and held a session on field tactics.

HOBLITZELL IN BOSTON

Richard Hoblitzell, first baseman of the Boston Red Sox, world's baseball champions, reported at Fenway park this morning. He is back in Boston from a trip to Orono, Me., where he helped coach the University of Maine football eleven. He plans to stay a month in this city and then go to Cincinnati where he will stay until it is time to go South for spring training.

HARVARD CLASS TEAM PLAYS

The Harvard varsity chess team will play its second match of the season against Princeton this evening at the club rooms. The team will be as follows: R. C. Stephenson 1G, C. W. Axe uC, R. Johnson 1L, L. D. LeFevre '17, T. A. Lightner 2L, C. de Zaldo 1L.

BICYCLE RIDERS STILL IN TIE

When the 10 teams which are competing in the six-day professional bicycle race at the Boston Arena stopped early this morning, they were tied at 841 miles 5 laps. The riding will be continued at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

TUFTS FRESHMEN NAME McNAMEE

MEDFORD, Mass.—A. W. McNamee of Belmont has been elected captain of the Tufts College freshman football eleven. McNamee plays left end on the team and is a former captain of Belmont High School.

HARVARD vs. PRINCETON

Just Received From John Wanamaker, New York

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Double-breasted model in British Cheviot and Whitney weaves, belted in back, big collar, slight flare from hips, and the inimitable REDLEAF dropping from the shoulders. Sizes 34 to 44.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

terattacks in this region were as fruitless as in the Predeal sector and in the Vulkan Mountains.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Advanced reconnoitering detachments avoided an engagement with hostile infantry, as they had been ordered to do.

Macedonian front: There were no important events.

Eastern theater, front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On both sides of the Zuckzow-Tarnopol railroad the artillery engagement was considerably increased in intensity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Friday)—Yesterday's official statement says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: In the Trotus Valley an enemy attack four miles north of Goicasa was repulsed.

At Table Bulzi, Bratocea and Predelus, and in the Prahova Valley, fighting continues.

In the region of Dragoslavele an enemy attack on the left bank of the Alt was repulsed. The combat continues south of Titesti and Racovitza. On the remainder of the front there was nothing to report.

Southern front: There was great enemy artillery activity, especially along the Danube River.

Dobrudja: Hirsova has been reoccupied with the assistance of Danube naval forces. Before retiring our opponents set fire to Hirsova and also to the village of Topal, 12 miles south of Hirsova.

German claims of captures from the Rumanians between Oct. 1 and Oct. 21, the statement adds, were exaggerated.

In comparison, it is claimed that the exact figures of Austro-Germans taken by the Rumanians in the same period were 5822. The Rumanians also captured 25 cannon and 88 machine guns, as well as much booty.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Concerning military operations on the battle front in Northern France the British official statement issued last evening says:

This evening we discharged gas east of Armentieres and bombed the German trench line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued last night says:

On the Somme front there were no important operations. There were artillery duels and minor infantry engagements near Sailly Saillisel and south of Pressoire, in which we cleared several positions and captured prisoners. Prisoners confirm that the Germans suffered heavy losses at Saillisel.

Our opponents' artillery violently bombarded the Douaumont-Vaux sector; our artillery replied. On the remainder of the front nothing occurred.

Eastern army: There is nothing of importance to report. The unfavorable weather continues.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—South of Dorna Watra in the Belbor region, five miles within Transylvania, fighting continues. South of Hollo, near Tulghes Pass, the Austrians launched a counterattack. East of Buzeu Valley, the Rumanians have pushed the Germans back, capturing a machine gun and 100 prisoners. In the Jiul Valley, enemy attacks were repulsed. On the Danube front, the Russians after having driven back enemy advanced detachments made progress southward. Hirsovo Village is in flames.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday says:

On the whole front there were only intermittent bombardments hindered by unfavorable weather.

On the Carso another battery of three howitzers, six inch, with much ammunition, which had been abandoned by the Austrians was found on Monte Pecinka.

A total of 20 guns have been captured during the last offensive. They include 13 of medium caliber.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Thursday:

Orders to Officers

Lieut. P. M. Bates, detached Milwaukee; to connection fitting out L-7 and on board when commissioned. Ensign Walker Cochran, detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to New Orleans. P. A. Surg. N. T. McLean, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. Asst. Surg. W. S. Wentzel, M. R. C., resignation accepted to take effect Nov. 8. Asst. Surg. W. W. Wickersham, detached Prairie; to duty marine expeditionary forces Santo Domingo. Acting Asst. Dent. Surg. E. W. Lacy, detached New Jersey; to Olympia.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Culgoa, at Monte Christi; Hancock, at San Domingo City; Jason, at Norfolk yard; Oklahoma, at Plantation Flats; West Virginia, at Salina Cruz.

Sailed—Annapolis, San Diego for La Paz; Mayflower, New York yard to sea; Nereus, San Diego for Tiburon; Olympia, Charleston to Hampton Roads; Proteus, Hampton Roads to Boston; Yorktown, Topolobampo for La Paz.

CHANCELLOR MAKES REPLY TO LORD GREY

(Continued from page one)

remain quiet. Lord Grey replied: 'This impression is removed by the orders which we gave to the main fleet.'

"On July 29 we informed the French Minister of a confidential warning which had been given to our Ambassador in London that Germany ought to be prepared for quick decision by England, which meant England's participation in the war. Could Lord Grey suppose that such a disclosure made to the French Ambassador would be of service to the power at peace? Was not the French representative obliged to consider this disclosure as a promise of armed assistance in case of war? Must not France have been encouraged by this to give to Russia a promise of the unconditional fellowship in war asked for so urgently for days? And must Russia not have been strengthened to the utmost by this certainty of a British and French alliance in her intention to wage war?

"The Russian answer to the morning conversation of Lord Grey, indeed, came as quickly as was expected. On the evening of the same day, July 29, M. Sasonoff (then Russian Foreign Minister) instructed the Russian Ambassador at Paris to express to the French Government sincere thanks for the declaration given to him by the French Ambassador that Russia could count completely on the assistance of France."

"The action which made war unavoidable," continued the Chancellor, "was the Russian mobilization ordered on the night of July 30-31 (1914). Russia, England, France, the whole world, knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization. Truth makes headway."

The Chancellor recalled the fact that on Thursday, July 30, 1914, the Lokal Anzeiger early in the afternoon issued a special edition with the untrue report that the German Emperor had ordered mobilization. The Chancellor added that every one in the Reichstag committee knew that the sale of this special edition was prohibited immediately by the police and that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs immediately informed the Russian Ambassador by telephone that this news was untrue.

"I may state further," said the Chancellor, "that the Russian Ambassador indeed had sent a cipher telegram to St. Petersburg as soon as the special edition was issued, and that the telegram, according to the Russian Orange Book, read:

"'I understand that an order for mobilization of the German army and the German navy has been proclaimed at this moment.' After the explanation given by Von Jagow over the telephone this telegram was followed by a second telegram not in cipher: 'I beg you to consider my last telegram as null and void. Explanation follows.'

"A few minutes later the Russian Ambassador sent a third telegram in cipher, which, according to the Russian Orange Book, stated that the Foreign Minister at that moment had telephoned that the news of the mobilization of the army and navy was untrue and that the special edition had been confiscated. The quick action of von Jagow, which is confirmed by the official Russian Orange Book, giving Ambassador Sverbeew's telegram, set right the wrong news and in itself refutes Lord Grey's assertion that we intentionally desired to deceive Russia in order to cause her to mobilize.

"Lord Grey, I take it, will not refuse the Russian Emperor as a witness, and the Emperor at 2 p. m. on Friday, July 31, when the order for mobilization had already been issued to all Russian forces, telegraphed to the German Emperor as an answer to his last appeal for peace: 'Technically impossible to stop our military preparations, made necessary by Austro-Hungarian mobilization.' There was no word about the Lokal Anzeiger, no word about German mobilization.

"As to the so-called defensive character of the Russian general mobilization, I may state here, in the most explicit fashion, that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph verbatim: 'From the highest place it is ordered that a proclamation of mobilization is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany.' Against Germany, gentlemen, against Germany."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continued:

"Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

With reference to the question of an international league for the preservation of peace, the Chancellor said:

"We never concealed our doubts whether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we must define our position with regard to this question.

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which as far as within human power will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to one result.

"Germany will honestly cooperate in examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, shall create political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations—of small as of great nations. Then the principle of justice and free development, not only on the Continent but also on the seas, must be made valid. This, to be sure, Lord Grey did not mention."

He declared Lord Grey's ideas in regard to international guarantees of peace took into consideration only British wants. Neutrals which during the war had to accept in silence British domination of the seas were to form a union after the war when, England hoped, she would have conquered Germany, in order to guarantee that the British plans would prevail under the new conditions. The Chancellor said it was known on reliable authority that in 1915 Great Britain and France promised to Russia dictatorial domination of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the west shore of the Dardanelles, with the hinterland, and that Asia Minor should be divided among the Entente powers.

"Such a policy of brute force," the Chancellor added, "cannot be the basis of an efficient international league for peace.

"These are the plans of our enemies for annexation, to which must be added Alsace and Lorraine; while I have never designated the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war.

"The first condition for the evolution of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests ought to be that no more aggressive coalitions be formed," the Chancellor continued. "Germany is at all times ready to enter a league of peace which will restrain the perturbator of peace.

"The history of international relations before the war stands clear before the eyes of all the world. What made France join with Russia? Alsace and Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did England join them? Because Germany had become too strong for her by peaceful toil. And what did we want? Lord Grey says that Germany with her first offer of Belgian and French integrity wanted to purchase from England permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased. It was not this which was Europe's doom, but the fact that the British Government favored French and Russian plans of conquest, which could not be obtained without a European war."

"The Hague arbitration tribunal offered by the Russian Emperor," continued the Chancellor, "no doubt sounds very serious, but the offer was made when Russian troops were already sent to move against us.

"As to Lord Grey's own proposal of the conference, he himself had substituted for our mediation, this has been repeatedly explained in the Reichstag. And the Belgian question: Before a single German soldier had set foot on Belgian soil Lord Grey had already told the French ambassador, as related in his report: 'If the German navy should enter the channel or pass the North Sea with the intention of attacking the French coast or French navy, and harass the French merchant marine (gentlemen, harass) then the British navy would act in order to protect the French navy in such a fashion that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.'

"Can the same man who proclaimed that the sailing of our navy would be casus belli, can that very same man still asseverate sincerely that only the violation of Belgian neutrality had forced England against her will into war?"

So as to localize the war, the Chancellor explained, on July 29, 1914, he assured the British Ambassador at Berlin that in case of England's neutrality Germany would guarantee France's territorial integrity. On Aug. 1 Prince Lichnowsky (German Ambassador at London) asked Lord Grey whether England would promise to remain neutral in case Germany accepted an obligation to respect Belgian neutrality. He further offered that in case of English neutrality the integrity not only of France itself but also of the French colonies would be guaranteed, and that Germany was ready to renounce an attack on France if England guaranteed French neutrality.

At the last moment the Chancellor gave his promise that so long as England remained neutral the German navy would not attack the French north coast, and, mutual treatment presupposed, would do no hostile act against French merchantmen.

To all this, according to the Chancellor, Lord Grey answered that he must decline definitively to give any promise of neutrality, and could only say that England wanted to keep her hands free.

"If England had given this declaration of neutrality," said the Chancellor, "then she would not have been the object of the whole world's contempt, as Lord Grey thinks, but would have prevented the outbreak of war. I also ask: Who wanted war—we, who were ready to give to England all imaginable securities, not only for her immediate interests, but also for France and Belgium, or Lord Grey, who declined every one of our propositions and refused even to hint a way by which to preserve peace between our two countries?"

PRUNE GROWING IS PROSPEROUS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Prune growers in the Felida section south of Ridgefield, Wash., are receiving large returns for this year's prune crop, says the Oregonian. C. J. Nichols has an orchard of five acres and from this he harevsted 36,000 pounds for which the French packing plant at Ellsworth paid $2340.19. Others have realized much more for their prunes.

Prune drying is about completed all over Clarke County and packing is in full blast at the plants throughout the county, which are employing large numbers of people.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON ENTERS UPON HIS DUTIES

(Continued from page one)

enemies of what was best in humanity, whether issuing from the East or the West, whether coming naked and unabashed or draped and disguised in the costume of culture. Might Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past!

Proceeding, Mr. Asquith dealt with the Germans' indefatigable work in propaganda, directed at dividing the Allies and capturing neutral opinion. In neutral countries it was declared the Allies had a sinister design after the war was over to combine against them and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade. That was a childish fiction for it would mean that the Allies, one and all, were bent on economic suicide.

It should be unnecessary to affirm that nothing in the future would be more essential to the Allies from the standpoint of the merest self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals.

In the direction of influencing opinion in belligerent countries toward a separate peace, different arguments were put forward in different places.

In Great Britain, it was insinuated that Germany was prepared to restore the independence of Belgium and to grant her compensation and that on this basis a reasonable peace could be secured, so far as Britain was concerned, and that the latter was being dragged on by her allies to secure the special aspirations of France or Russia or Italy.

As to this, Britain was equally pledged to the reconstitution and independence of Serbia, which no German propagandist ever mentioned. "But I wish to declare," Mr. Asquith said, "without hesitation or reserve that the Allies are fighting in the common cause. For the purposes of war, their interests are ours, as we believe our interests are theirs and that victory that will secure to them all that is in our judgment essential to a condition of lasting peace."

Among the Allies, particularly in Russia, Britain was represented as a power anxious to continue the war and to prevent the possibility either of a separate or general peace. They were held out as making huge profits out of munitions and other commodities which they supplied and the shipping which they carried; as exploiting, without scruple or measure, the necessities of brother countries.

"It is difficult for us to imagine," Mr. Asquith said, "that these could be regarded as plausible or even credible hypotheses, for us who know with such bitter knowledge what the war actually means to us day by day. Who has greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only, that the war with its waste, sacrifices, suffering, glorious and undying examples of courage and unselfishness, shall not have been in vain. There can be no question of any separate peace and the peace when it comes must be such as will build upon a sure and stable foundation the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world."

Mr. Balfour, replying for the navy, at the Guildhall banquet denied that the role of the British fleet was passive. Referring to the channel raid, at which the public had been unduly startled, he was confident in the event of repetition that the raiders entering the channel would not get out again without heavy disaster.

Referring to the submarine campaign, he made an effective quotation from the prize code issued by the Germans on Aug. 2, 1914, which directed that in stopping and searching a vessel under a neutral flag, the commander must avoid, as far as possible, diverting her from her route. He was, in general, to cause the vessel as little inconvenience as possible.

As an illustration of the application of this maxim, he mentioned the case of the Norwegian vessel Raven, attacked by a submarine in the middle of a raging storm. The ship was sunk and the boat containing the captain had never been heard of since. The remaining boat, in command of a mate, reached the shore but of the 10 persons composing its crew, two perished from hardship before the shore was reached and two perished on the rocks when they ultimately reached land.

The British merchant seaman was showing himself not less heroic under this terrorism than his brother of the regular navy.

Lord French expressed the opinion that on the main fronts the conflict was probably approaching its climax or would do so by spring, but at the same time the climax of a war of this character did not mean that the end was in sight.

WORK FILMS SHOWN TO OREGON PEOPLE

PORTLAND, Ore.—To give the citizens of the State a wider knowledge of the world's work the extension department of the university has secured 11 film reels which show pictures of numerous kinds of interesting construction work and systems, says a Eugene special to the Oregonian. These reels were obtained from the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington, D. C. Requests from various sections of the State are received to show the pictures under the supervision of high schools, churches and literary societies.

The reels that are out in service treat on the following subjects: "Concrete on the Farm," "Construction of the Grand Trunk Railway," two reels on the Glacier National Park, two on "Home Making in Western Canada," "Striking a Light," "Making an Automobile."

SUIT TO OUST THE PRICE-FIXER OF ANTHRACITE

(Continued from page one)

anthracite to the public has been increased out of all proportion to the increased cost of production." (Government brief, p. 22.)

"The result of this action has been to secure and attach to the company's railroad a body of coal land capable of supplying all the coal tonnage that can possibly be transported over the road for centuries." (Reading road annual report, 1871.)

"It has been the policy for many years of these carriers to gain a monopoly of the production and sale of anthracite coal. Those whose property they coveted were at their mercy, as they must either pay the toll in freight rates which these carriers chose to exact, or accept the price for their product which the carriers or their coal companies elected to pay." (Interstate Commerce Commission, Anthracite Rate Case, pp. 232-233.)

"The acquisition of the control of the Jersey Central is not only of enormous advantage because of the additional facilities given to the system, but through this acquisition the Reading system now owns and controls about 63 per cent of all the unmined anthracite coal in the State of Pennsylvania." (Annual report, Reading Company, 1901.)

"The chief significance of the fact that the six carrier defendants control substantially the only means for the transportation of coal from the mines to distributing points at tidewater is in the fact that they, collectively, also control nearly three-fourths of the annual supply of anthracite which there finds a market. The situation is therefore one which invites concerted action and makes exceedingly easy the accomplishment of any purpose to dominate the supply and control the prices at seaboard." (United States Supreme Court in former Reading case, pp. 340-341.)

"We maintain that the present combination is illegal (a) because the unification of control by means of a holding company of such vast capital and of so large a proportion of the anthracite lands and of the unmined deposits and of the annual output give rise to the presumption that the primary purpose of the combination was to acquire dominion over the trade by other than normal methods of industrial development; and (b) because the methods by which the power of the combination has been built up and maintained; the manner in which that power has been exercised, as, for example, by the purchase of lands not for development but to exclude competitors, by charging excessive freight rates, and by rebates, advances, discriminations and other abuses of power as possessor of transportation facilities which competitors were under compulsion to use; the repeated attempts of the combination, after its monopolization of the Schuylkill region, to extend its power over the other regions by the acquisition of competing coal companies and competing railroads, and by drawing into alleged association with itself all the other important competitors; and, finally, the total absence of any legitimate business or economic reasons for its existence;—render conclusive the presumption of unlawful purpose." (Government brief, pp. 199-201.)

"Their own figures prove that the price of anthracite has increased out of all proportion to the increased cost of production." (Government brief, p. 233.)

"Whereas the increase in miners' wages resulting from the agreement (of 1912) added only nine cents per ton to the cost of production, the average wholesale price of anthracite was simultaneously increased 25.82 cents per ton upon all sizes together—31.23 cents per ton on prepared sizes alone." (Government brief, p. 237.)

"At the current rate of mining, the coal areas of the companies thus leagued and combined together, according to the generally accepted calculations of geologists and mining engineers, will outlast by many years those of any competitor. In time, therefore, this combination, if not dissolved, will own or control every ton of commercially available anthracite known to exist." (Government brief, p. 22.)

The Government concludes its brief thus: "Wherever the plan of dissolution requires one corporation to dispose of the stock, bonds or other securities of another corporation, such disposition should be made to persons not stockholders or agents or otherwise under the control or influence of the holding corporation, or subject to a common control with it. Of course, the distribution by Reading Holding Company among its own stockholders of the shares and other securities of Reading Coal Company, Reading Railway Company or Central Railroad Company, and the distribution by the Central among its own stockholders of the shares and other securities of Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, would not effectually dissolve the combination. In the Union Pacific case, where the circumstaces were similar, such a plan of dissolution was expressly rejected. The Government asks, therefore, that the District Court be instructed not to consider any such plan in the present case."

Prices Fall Off in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A material easing off in the demand and a reduction in the price of coal was manifest yesterday. The average price quoted was $8.75 a ton by dealers who have been charging $10 a ton. A few dealers who were still asking from $9 to $12 a ton explained that they had purchased a lot of coal at high prices when the demand was abnormal and had to charge high prices to realise a small profit. Investigation by the United States authorities shows that the big operating companies, who supply most of the coal for New York, tell contradictory stories.

Rhode Island Inquiry Begun

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John T. Cooney, Government special agent, began yesterday an official investigation into the recent rise in the price of anthracite coal in Rhode Island under instruction from A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the United States Bureau of Investigations.

BIG DYE PLANT IN PROSPECT IN WISCONSIN

Powder Factories at Washburn Said to Be Adaptable for Making of Colors

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn—Minneapolis is likely in the early future to have within her trade field one of the greatest dyestuff manufacturing industries in the world, now that Congress has acted favorably on protection for the war-born dye industry. Near Washburn, Wis., is the mammoth plant of the Du Pont Manufacturing Company, an investment of almost $10,000,000, so constructed that it can be made adaptable on short notice for manufacturing dyes. Such a plant, it is believed, would make the Northwest the center of the American dye industry.

Advices from Washburn say the company, which has been making high explosives on a large scale since the war began, and enlarging its plant again and again, has announced it will build a large box factory on the site, three miles from Washburn. This, the Washburn advices say, is taken by business interests there as conclusive testimony that the great plant was built not only for war business, but for permanence. The Washburn report said the company was employing 1,800 men and was seeking more.

The likelihood that there will soon be official announcement of plans for permanent operation of the Washburn plant in the making of dyes and other commercial chemical products, adds interest to a remarkable story of industrial development that followed the outbreak of the war. The Du Pont plant near Washburn was built 12 years ago and operated to supply the northern Michigan mining country, where much high-grade explosive is used annually. When the war came on the plant grew rapidly.

The peculiar form of some of the buildings added in the last two years, their strength and high cost, first gave rise in Washburn to the report that the Du Pont interests were building for permanent business. Later development has confirmed this view.

Although the Du Ponts, notably conservative, never have made announcement of plans, the fact that the plants of the company elsewhere produce enormous quantities of commercial products, made it apparent, Washburn business men say, that the money going into the new plant was not to be wasted by abandonment.

German chemists, many of them high salaried and experienced in the dyestuff industry of Germany, are employed at the Washburn plant, and the report says a number of imposing dwelling houses are being erected there for the superintendents and assistant superintendents and chemists.

HOUSEHOLDERS' MILK STRIKE PROPOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mayor Filbert of Reading, who announced his intention of establishing a city milk station and distributing routes to prevent an increase to 11 cents a quart to consumers, expects to have his plan in execution by Nov. 15, the date set by the dealers for the increase to go into effect, says the Public Ledger.

The mayor has satisfied himself that the city may engage in the milk business so long as a profit is not made, and he is now turning his attention to the so-called "milk trust" to see if there is not some way of dealing with it legally. He is said to have offers of cooperation which will insure enough milk to make the "city plan" a success.

Several dealers, unwilling to pay the advances demanded by the producers, are planning to go out of business and have tendered the city the use of their wagons and equipment, as well as their services if desired.

In the meantime the dealers are said to have agreed upon a 10-cent price instead of 11 cents, as had been proposed. There is also a movement on foot here for a "milk strike" by the householders, and workmen at a number of industrial plants, where hundreds of pints of milk are sold at the noon hour, have served notice that they will not pay the proposed advance in prices.

FRUIT JOBBERS BACK INSPECTION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—The Western Fruit Jobbers Association will back the passage of a bill providing for federal inspection of the products from growing and shipping districts when an act establishing a "bureau of markets" comes before Congress at the next session, says the Oklahoman. The experimental inspection by federal officials during the past few months has been exceptionally successful and meets with the approval of the fruit dealers, according to T. D. Turner, president of the organization. The grade of fruits and vegetables will be standardized by a continuation of the inspection. Although the price will be kept slightly higher than under the old lax methods, only a good grade of produce will be passed by the inspection and the consumer is assured better stuff for his money, Mr. Turner said.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO BE MUCH IMPROVED

Law Putting Reservations Under One Management Expected to Bring Many Benefits

LONG'S PEAK, Col.—President Wilson has signed the national park service bill and the 16 national parks of the United States will, in the future, be administered under one management. Mrs. Mary K. Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in an interview on the subject, spoke with much enthusiasm. "It has taken seven years' work to bring about this much needed legislation," said she. "The national parks heretofore have each been managed separately and independently of one another. While these parks were all owned by one body—the people of the United States—and all were created for the same purpose, they were as separate in their management as if they had been owned by as many different individuals.

"Our national parks are of little use to us unless they are developed with roads and trails, and provided with hotel accommodations so that the people may visit them. This will be the work of the national park service. Provision is to be made for people of all degrees of income. Those who require luxurious quarters will find them. And those who enjoy simple camp life, and want to keep their vacation expenses down to a small figure will find the opportunity to do so, and still see just as much of the parks as the more luxurious traveler. Roads and trails will be built through the most picturesque parts of the parks and a system of small inns will be located so that one may go through a park by day's journeys and find comfortable accommodations each night. National parks that now have but one entrance will have others to accommodate travelers who come from different parts of the country.

"These are some of the first important steps that will be undertaken by the national park service in park development. Five years from now we may expect to see the following results: A great increase in the time people spend in outdoor recreation in scenic places; a better planned vacation with a definite and educational purpose in view; longer vacation periods in the public schools in order that children may spend more time in the democratic school of nature; provision for visits to our national parks for children who otherwise might not have the opportunity; a trip to a national park to be the award for certain degrees of excellence in the schools in place of the usual prize; teaching advantages for children and young people in the national parks so that if desired instruction may be continued in studies in the regular school course. At the same time these children and young people may also be gaining first hand knowledge, under competent guidance, of birds and wild animals, trees and flowers, the wonderful world above timberline and the many other interesting things to be found in the national parks.

"Our national parks are destined to become our teachers. Every year the consciousness of their splendid meaning and message will grow deeper. Here the artist and the poet will find new inspiration, and the musician a new theme. When the people are given the opportunity they will eagerly plan to spend their leisure hours in outdoor recreation in those places where nature is at its best."

OKLAHOMA FIRM GETS BIG CHILE WATER WORKS JOB

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Probably the largest water power and irrigation project undertaken on the western hemisphere has been contracted to an Oklahoma firm of engineers, says a Ringling special to the Oklahoman. The project is that recently provided for in the province of Cordova, South America, by a bond issue of $12,000,000, which was contracted for in St. Louis. John Walton of Oklahoma City, member of the MacIntosh-Walton engineering company, which has just delivered to the town of Ringling a municipal water system the company installed, announces the closing of the Cordova contract by his company.

A water supply is to be obtained in the Andes mountains of Chili and a reservoir to be constructed there will have a capacity of 940,000,000,000 gallons of water, which is 140,000,000,000 gallons more than the capacity of the great government Elephant Butte reservoir in New Mexico. Probably $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 will be used in installing transmission lines. The Cordova project contemplates permanent living water at the source, whereas the Elephant Butte depends upon flushing seasons.

Work on the Cordova project is likely to begin within eight months.

COTTON MILL ENLARGEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company is enlarging its cotton manufactory at Fort Mill, S. C. Installation of machinery in its No. 2 mill will begin within a few days. An additional weave shed, 272 by 101 feet, is building at the No. 1 mill, to house 850 gingham looms. The spinning will be operated day and night to supply yarn for these looms. Twenty-five cottages for operatives are under construction.

PENSIONERS GET INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lackawanna railroad has granted an increase to its pensioners. A recent resolution of the managers fixed the minimum allowance at $15 a month. The total per year is now about $150,000.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS VERY ERRATIC

Violent Price Swings in the Specialties Feature the Trading in New York—Gulf Common Has Sensational Rise

After some hesitancy at the very start, the New York stock market today took an upward bound and many good advances were registered by the end of the first 15 minutes or so. Some specialties were strong from the opening, but so-called standard issues such as Reading, Union Pacific and United States Steel common were rather heavy. After the rise set in the issues fell into line with the general list.

Steel common advanced a point, and Reading and Union Pacific made up their losses or slightly more. American Writing Paper preferred, Allis-Chalmers, Cuban Cane Sugar, the International Paper issues, Central Leather, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Republic Iron & Steel were fairly buoyant to varying degrees. American Woolen was weak.

Gulf common, Calumet & Arizona, Copper Range and American Zinc led the general Boston stock list higher in the early dealings today.

The New York market grew stronger late in the first half hour.

Before midday stocks generally became very erratic and the market presented an uneven appearance. Some of the specialties shot downward and others spurted upward at a rapid rate. Allis-Chalmers opened up ⅝ at 33⅜ and, after improving to 33⅞, dropped to 31. International Paper opened up 1¼ at 70, advanced to 75½ and declined to 71 before midday. The preferred pursued a similar course. Gulf States opened up a point at 106 and advanced four points further during the first half of the session. Central Leather was up ½ at the opening at 119½ and advanced three points further before receding.

Utah Copper was a strong feature. After opening up ¾ at 113¼, it went to 118 before midday. The motors developed considerable weakness. Willys-Overland opened off ½ at 40 and dropped nearly two points further. Studebaker opened off ½ at 127½, improved to 128½ and then declined to 125½. The Marine issues were weak. Cuba Cane Sugar opened up ¾ at 72¼ and sold well above 76. American Writing Paper preferred opened up 1⅝ at 57¼, and advanced more than two points further before midday.

Copper Range opened up ¼ in Boston at 72¼ and went to 74. New River opened up a point at 25½ and advanced a point further. Gulf common opened up ¾ at 109 and after fractional improvement sold off more than a point before midday. Old Dominion and North Butte recorded good gains. American Zinc also was higher.

There was a general strengthening of prices all along the line in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was strong. The coppers, Allis-Chalmers, American Car & Foundry, American Smelting, Maxwell and Union Bag & Paper issues were in special demand. On the local exchange Gulf common had a sensational advance to a new high level. Nova Scotia Steel also was strong.

New York total sales, 2,101,700 shares, $4,311,000 bonds.

COAL PRICE AT PITTSBURGH LOWER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh coal market has suddenly dropped $1 a ton, after a practically uninterrupted advance, and spot coal is now quoted at $5 for steam and $5.50 for gas per net ton at Pittsburgh mines. The decline is attributed to better car supplies, but the election was probably the greater influence, as it practically stopped all bidding from the East.

WHEAT AT WINNIPEG

Cash wheat selling for $2 at Winnipeg gives rise to many predictions there that $2.50 will be reached before the holidays. British Government is buying heavily on Winnipeg Exchange.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 43@43¼, firm; lead, spot and November 7@7.05, quiet.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight, Saturday unsettled; fresh west winds.

For Southern New England: Overcast tonight and Saturday.

For Northern New England: Overcast tonight and Saturday; colder tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....50 | 10 a. m. 52
12 noon 55

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	44	New Orleans	64
Buffalo	46	New York	48
Chicago	46	Philadelphia	52
Cincinnati	38	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	46
Des Moines	46	Portland, Ore.	38
Jacksonville	68	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	44	St. Louis	44
Nantucket	52	Washington	52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ...... 6:29 | High water,
Length of day .. 9:58 | 11:21 a.m., 11:52 p.m.
Sun sets .... 4:27 | Moon rises 4:42 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:57 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	73	76	73	76
Alaska Gold	12	12	11⅞	12
Alaska Ju	7	7	7	7
Allis-Chal	33⅜	34	31	33
Allis-Chal pf	90½	91	90	90
AmAgChem	87	88½	86⅜	88½
Am B Sugar	102¾	105	102⅛	102⅜
ABS&FCt pf	190	190	190	190
Am Can	63¼	65	62½	64½
Am Can pf	114½	114½	114½	114½
Am Car Fy	69⅞	72½	69½	71½
A Car Fy pf	117	117	117	117
Am Cot Oil	55¼	55¾	55	55
AmCotOil pf	102	102	101	101
Am Express	135¾	136	135¾	136
Am H & L	17¼	17¼	16½	16½
Am H & L pf	73½	74	72	72
Am Ice Sec	28½	28¾	28⅛	28⅛
Am Linseed	27¼	27⅞	26¾	26¾
AmLins'd pf	59⅞	60⅞	59½	59⅞
Am Loco	96	97⅞	95	95
Am Loco pf	108½	109	108½	109
Am Smelt'g	111⅜	114⅛	110½	112½
AmSSecA pf	100	100½	100	100½
AmSSecB pf	94	94¼	94	94¼
Am Steel Fy	66	66	65¼	65¼
Am Sugar	120⅜	121¼	119¼	119¼
Am Sugar pf	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
AmTel&Tel	133⅞	134	133⅞	134
Am Woolen	53½	54	52½	53
Am Wool pf	99⅛	99¼	98⅛	98⅛
Am Writ pf	57¼	59¾	56½	59¼
Am Zinc	54⅞	58⅞	54¾	58⅞
Am Zinc pf	83½	84	82	84
Anaconda	97½	101⅛	97⅛	100
Atchison	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼
Atchison pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
At Coast Li	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
AtGulf ctf	108	114¾	107⅝	112⅛
AtGulf pf ctf	71	73¾	71	71¼
Bald Loco	88⅛	89¼	87	87
Balt & Ohio	88	88	87¾	87¾
Barrett Co	158	158	158	158
BethSteel	675	675	675	675
BFGoodrich	71½	71½	68	68½
Brook R T	84½	84½	84½	84½
BurnsBros	85	85	85	85
Butte & Sup	67½	68	66	67½
Cal Petrol	22⅛	22¾	21⅞	22⅞
Cal Petrol pf	50½	50½	50	50
CanPacific	173	173	172½	172½
Ct Leather	119½	129	117¼	120
C Leather pf	117	117½	117	117½
Chan Motor	105	105	102½	102⅝
Ches & Ohio	68⅝	68⅝	67¾	68
CM&StPaul	95½	95¾	95¼	95½
CM&StP pf	127	127	127	127
Chi R I & Pac	35½	35¾	34½	34⅝
Chi & Alt	17	17	16½	16½
Chi&G West	15½	15⅝	15	15¼
C&G West pf	46¼	46⅜	45¼	45¼
Chi&N W	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
Chile Cop	22½	23⅜	22½	23
ChinoCop	64¼	66½	64	65¾
Cl Peab'y pf	110	110	110	110
Col Fuel	55½	55½	54	55
Col Gas & El	44⅛	44¾	43⅝	44¾
Col South	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Com Tab&R	49	49	48	48¾
Con Can	102	102¾	100½	101⅛
*Con Gas	138⅜	139½	136½	136¾
ConGasBalt	126½	126¾	126¼	126¾
ConGasBaltRts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
CornProd	18⅞	19¼	18¾	19
CornProd pf	94½	94½	93½	93½
Cruc Steel	92¼	93¼	91	91
Cub-AmSug	230	235	230	235
Cuban CSug	72¼	76⅛	72¼	76⅛
Cuban CS pf	99	99⅞	99	99¾
Deere pf	96⅜	96¾	96⅜	96¾
Del & Lac	242	242	242	242
Denver pf	49	49	47⅜	47⅜
Dome Mins	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
Driggs-Sea	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Erie	38⅜	38⅜	37⅞	38
Erie 1st pf	53¼	53¼	52⅝	53
F M & S	18	18	13	18
Gas Wil & Wig	43½	43½	43½	43½
Gen Chem	324¾	324¾	324¾	324¾
GenElectric	181¾	182	180⅜	181
G Motors pf	124½	124½	124½	124½
Granby Min	93½	95¾	93½	95¾
Gt Nor Ore	45	46⅝	44⅜	44⅜
Gt Nor pf	119	119	118¾	118¾
*Green Can	52	52⅜	52	52⅜
Gulf States	106	130	106	125½
Gulf Sta 2 pf	110	130	110	130
Harv Cor	78½	78½	78½	78½
Harv of NJ	118	118	117	117
Ill Central	107½	107½	106½	106½
Inspiration	67⅛	69½	67⅛	68⅞
Int Ag Corp	24⅞	26¼	24	25
Int Ag Corpf	56⅞	57	55¾	57
Int Con Cor	19	19⅞	18¾	19¼
Int C Cor pf	77	77	75⅛	76½
Int Mer Mar	43¾	44⅜	42¼	43
I Mer Mar pf	119¼	121	118¾	119⅞
In Nickel Ct	51¼	51¾	51⅛	51⅛
In Paper	70⅝	75½	70⅝	73
In Paper pf	106¾	107¼	105⅛	105¼
Iowa Cent	7	7	7	7
Kan City So	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27⅜
Kelley Tires	78	78	76¾	76¾
Kenne Cop	54½	56¼	54¼	55¼
Kings Co El	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
Lack Steel	96	95½	94⅝	95⅞
Laclede Gas	116	118¾	116	117½
L E & W	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Lee R&T Ct	40⅞	40⅞	39½	39½
Lehigh Val	83¼	83½	83	83
Mackay Cos	87¼	87¾	86¾	87⅛
Manhattan	130	130	130	130
Max Motor	78¾	78¾	75	76¼
Maxwell 1 pf	84	84	83⅜	83⅜
Maxwell 2 pf	52	52	51	51
May Co	71½	72	71	71½
Mex Petrol	109¾	111	108½	109
Miami	39⅝	41	39⅝	40½
MSP&SSM	124	124	123	123
M & St L New	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
MoK&T	8¼	8½	8⅛	8½
MoK&T pf	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
Mo Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
MoPac Ct	10⅝	10⅝	9⅞	10
Mo Pac wi	27¼	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞
Mon Power	99	99	99	99
Nat C&S	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
Nat Enamel	34⅝	34⅞	33¼	33¾
Nat Lead	69⅛	70⅛	68⅞	69
Nevada Con	26	26⅜	26	26½
NY A Brake	159	160	158	158
NY Central	108¼	108½	108	108⅛
NYC&StL	37¼	45¼	37⅛	45¼
NYC&SL2pf	59	63½	59	63½
NY Dock	16	16⅛	15½	16⅛
NY Dock pf	35	35	35	35
NYNH&H	60½	60⅞	60½	60½
N&W	143	143	141¾	141¾
N&W pf	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
North Am	71	71	71	71
North Pac	112⅛	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
N S Steel	145	152⅝	145	149¼
O Cities Gas	83½	83½	83	83⅜
O&W	31	31⅛	30½	30½
Ont Silver	7⅛	7⅜	7	7
Omaha	94½	94½	94½	94½
OwensBotM	94½	94½	94½	94½
Pacific Mail	25½	26⅝	25¼	26
Pan Am P&T pf	98¼	99	98⅛	98⅛
Penn	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57½
Peoples Gas	112	112	111	111
Phila Co	41½	42½	41½	42
PCC&St L	80¼	80¼	80	80
PittsCoalctf	42¼	42¾	41	41½
P Coal pf ctf	108½	108½	108	108
Pressed St	75⅜	79	75⅜	79
Press S pf	106	106¼	105½	105½
Pullman	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞
Ray Con	30¼	32	29¾	31½
Reading	109⅛	110	108¾	109
Repub I&S	79½	83	79½	82
Rep I&S pf	115	115⅜	115	115⅜
Rumely	16	16	16	16
Rumely pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Ry Steel Sp	54⅞	55⅞	54⅛	55
Ry Steel pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Saxon Motor	75	75	75	75
Seabd A L	16¾	17	16¾	17
S-Roebuck	233	233	233	233
Shat Ari	31	32¾	31	32¼
Sloss Shef	79½	80½	79	80½
Sloss-Sh pf	101	101	101	101
So Pacific	101⅛	101½	101	101
So P R S	224	224	224	224
So Ry	29	29	28⅛	28⅛
So Ry pf	68⅛	69	68⅛	68¾
Stnd Mill	106	106¼	106	106¼
StL&SF wi	25	25	25	25
St L S W	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛
St L S W pf	51	52	51	52
Studebaker	127½	128⅛	124½	125½
Stutz Motor	67	67	65½	65¾
Tenn Cop	22	22⅛	22	22⅛
Texas Pac	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾
Texas Co	224¾	224¾	224	224
TStL&W	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Underwood	110	110	110	110
Union B&P	14	14½	13⅞	14
U B&P pf	77¾	78⅜	77¾	77¾
U B & P new	107⅞	108¾	104½	106¼
Union Pac	150¼	151⅜	149⅝	149¾
UnionPac pf	82¾	83	82¾	83
UnitedFruit	161⅝	163⅞	161⅝	162⅝
UnRysSF	10⅛	13¼	11	12¾
UnRysSF pf	22½	24¾	22	24¾
U S C I P	26	26	25⅛	25⅛
U S C I P pf	67	67	67	67
U S Express	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
U S R & R	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
U S Rubber	60⅜	61½	59¾	60
U S Rub pf	111½	111⅝	111½	111½
U S S & R	74	75⅜	73½	74⅞
U S Steel	124	125	123¼	123¾
U S Steel pf	121⅞	122	121⅞	121⅞
Utah Copper	113¼	118	113¼	116¼
UtahSc	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
V-C Chem	45¾	45¾	44¾	45
V I C & C	57	57	56	56
Wabash	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
Wabash pf A	57	57⅜	56½	56½
Wabash pf B	30¾	31	30½	30½
W Maryland	28¼	28⅜	28	28
W Myland pf	46	46	46	46
Wells Fargo	132	136	133	136
West Union	103	103	102¼	102¼
Westinghse	66⅛	66⅛	65⅛	65½
W&L E	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
W&L E 1st pf	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4¾
White Motor	56	56½	55	56
Willys-Over	40	40⅛	38¼	38¾
W-O pf	102½	102½	101½	101½
*Woolworth	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	17.90	17.98	17.80	17.88
Dec	19.44	19.60	19.20	19.35
Jan	19.47	19.64	19.22	19.38
March	19.58	19.71	19.39	19.51
May	19.73	19.97	19.57	19.69
July	19.78	19.95	19.52	19.67

Spots, 19.30, down 30 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, 1 to 5 points net higher. Sales totaled 6000 bales, including 3700 American; Jan.-Feb. 11.35½d, March-April 11.44d, May-June 11.55d, July-Aug. 11.55d.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are: Spot copper £124 10s, futures copper £120 10s, electro copper £148. Spot tin £185, futures tin £186 5s, straits tin £185 6d; sales spot tin 30, futures 150 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures lead £29 10s, spot spelter £55, futures spelter £53 10s.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR'S REPORT

Butte & Superior mining's report for quarter ended Sept. 30 shows net operating profits of $947,901, equivalent to $3.27 a share, compared with $7.56 a share in previous quarter. In corresponding quarter in 1915 profits were $2,560,327.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4	4¼	4	4¼
Ahmeek	109½	115	109½	114½
Alaska	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Algomah	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Allouez	72	73½	72	72¾
Am AgCh pf	102	102	102	102
Amoskeag	79	79	78½	78½
Amoskg pf	98	98	98	98
Am Pneu	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Am Pneu pf	12	12	11	11
AmSugar	120½	120½	119½	119½
AmSugar pf	121	122	121	122
Am Tel	133¾	134	133¾	133¾
Am Woolen	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
Am Wool pf	98	98¼	97¾	97¾
Am Zinc	55	59¼	55	58½
Am Zinc pf	84	84¼	83¼	84
Anaconda	98½	101	98	100
Ariz Com	16½	17	16¼	16¾
AtlGulf&WI	109	114	107⅞	112¼
Atl Gulf pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
B & A	180	180	180	180
Bost Eleva	78½	78½	78	78
Boston & Ma	46	46½	46	46½
Butte & Bala	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Butte & Sup	67	68	66⅝	68
Cal & Ariz	85	89	85	89
Cal & Hecla	590	596	587	596
Centennial	22	22	22	22
Chino	65	66½	64¼	66⅛
Cop Range	72¼	75¾	72¼	74½
Cuban Cem	24	24	24	24
Daly West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
East Boston	8½	8½	8½	8½
East Butte	16⅜	16½	16	16⅜
Fitchburg pf	77¾	78	77¾	78
Franklin	9¾	10⅜	9¾	10⅜
Ga Ry & E pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
Granby	94	96½	94	96½
*Green-Can	52⅜	52⅜	52	52
Hancock	14	14	14	14
Inspiration	68¾	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞
Isl Cr Coal	63½	64	63	63
Isl Creek pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
Isle Royale	35	36¼	34⅝	36
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
LakeCopper	14	14	12⅞	12⅞
La Salle	4¾	5	4¾	5
Mason Val	6½	6½	6½	6½
Mass	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16¼
Mass Elec pf	32	32	32	32
Mass Gas	94½	94½	94¼	94¼
Mass Gas pf	83	83	83	83
Merg'thaler	165½	165½	165½	165½
Miami	40⅜	41	40⅜	40⅝
Mohawk	98	101	98	99½
Nevada Con	25⅞	27	25⅞	27
N Arcadian	7	7½	7	7
NewEngTel	129	129	129	129
New River	25½	29¼	25½	29¼
New River pf	80	82	80	82
Nipe Bay Co	165	165	164	164
North Butte	22½	24	22½	23½
North Lake	2	2	2	2
No Sco Steel	145	152	145	150
O Colony Mi	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½
Old Dom	74¾	78	74¾	76⅜
Osceola	94	96	94	95
PondCrCoal	19½	19½	18⅝	18¾
Pullman	169	169	169	169
PuntaSugar	55	55½	54	54
Quincy	94¼	95½	94¼	95½
Ray Con	30	32	30	31½
Santa Fe	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Shannon	9¼	9½	9	9
Shat & Ari	32	32	32	32
St Marys	90	91½	90	91½
Superior	15½	17¼	15½	17¼
Sup&Boston	7½	8	7¼	7½
Swift & Co	144½	144½	142	142
Swift rts wi	14⅛	14½	13⅞	14¼
Tamarack	43½	46	43½	45½
Torrington	67	69	67	68
Trinity	8	8½	8	8
UnitedFruit	162¾	164	162½	163
U Shoe Mac	57½	57½	57	57½
U Shoe M pf	30	30	30	30
US Smelt	74¼	75⅜	73½	74¾
US Smelt pf	51	51½	51	51½
US Steel	123⅝	125	123½	123⅞
U S Steel pf	121⅝	121⅝	121⅜	121⅜
Utah-Apex	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
Utah-Cons	17	17	16⅝	17
UtahCopper	116⅛	117	116⅛	116½
Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝
Ventura	10	10⅛	10	10
Victoria	6	6½	6	6½
West End	58	58	57	57
West Union	102½	102½	102½	102½
Winona	5	5½	5	5½
Wolverine	49	49	48¾	49

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
AAgCh5s'24	101	101	101
AGu&WI5s	86¼	85⅞	86¼
CB&Q jt 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
ChicJunc5s	101½	101½	101½
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	98	98	98
MGa 4½s'31	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
NET5s1932	102¾	102¾	102¾
New River 5s	81½	81½	81½
Pond Cr 6s	102	102	102
Swift&Co5s	101¼	101	101¼
UFr 4½s'23	98½	98½	98½
USSm6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
WestnTel5s	101⅝	101½	101½

BANKS' PETITIONS DENIED

The Massachusetts State Board of Bank Incorporation has rejected the petitions for certificates of incorporation of the Industrial Trust Company and the Scandia Cooperative Bank, both of which intended doing business in Boston.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 71⅞c, unchanged.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 34¼d, unchanged.

PROVISIONS

United States Daily Market Report

The demand for apples and potatoes continues generally light throughout the country, according to the Boston office of Markets and Rural Organization which reports an acute car shortage in most of the shipping districts of the Northwest. Apples sold in a fair market with a moderate demand in Boston yesterday. Grade A, Baldwins, sold for $2.50@3 a barrel, wholesale, and grade A, Greenings, for $2.50 @2.75. In Pittsburgh the demand was good for good stock and New Yorks and Baldwins, firsts, sold for $3.25@ 3.75 a barrel, wholesale. Twenty-three carloads of potatoes arrived in Boston. Two-bushel sacks of the best potatoes sold for $3.40@3.50, wholesale. In New York Maine potatoes sold for $1.70@1.75 a bushel, wholesale. In Chicago sacked Western Russets sold for $1.55 a bushel, wholesale.

Arrivals

Strs Powhatan, Norfolk, 214 bbls sweet potatoes, 1349 bags peanuts and 188 bskts beans.

Str Tuscan, Norfolk, 500 bags peanuts, 50 bbls spinach, 198 bskts beans, 75 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Receipts

Today, 3310 bbls 3362 bxs apples, 913 bbls cranberries, 1497 bxs Florida oranges, 780 bxs California oranges, 1380 bxs grapefruit, 336 bxs lemons, 258 bbls 18,062 bskts 7957 carriers grapes, 1750 bxs raisins, 1849 bags peanuts, 19,618 bu potatoes, 289 bbls sw potatoes, 2000 bu onions.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1254 pkgs; last year, 2459 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $9.90@10.60; special short patents $10.85@11; fancy, $11.50; spring clears in sacks, $8.40@9; winter patents, $9.15@9.75; winter straights, $8.65@ 9.40; Kansas patents in sacks, $9.35 @9.90.

Corn—Spot old No. 2 yellow, $1.25; for shipment new kiln dried No. 2 yellow, $1.16½@1.17; new kiln dried No. 3 yellow, $1.15½@1.16; new kiln dried No. 4 yellow, $1.12½@1.13. New natural No. 3 yellow, $1.13½@1.14. ground, $7.75.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 68c; No. 2 clipped white, 66½c; No. 3 clipped white 65½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 67½@68c; regular 38 lbs, 66@ 66½c; regular 36 lbs 65@65½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $31.50@32; winter bran, $32@32.50; middlings, $35.50@40; mixed feed, $34@35; red dog, $44; cottonseed meal, $44@46; linseed meal, $43.50; gluten feed, $39.48; hominy feed, $43.15; stock feed, $39.75; oat hulls, $22.50; alfalfa meal, $31.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5.75; bolted, $5.70; bag meal, $2.22@2.24; cracked corn $2.24 @2.26; oatmeal rolled $7.05; cut and ground, $7.75.

Hay—Choice, $22.50; No. 1 grade, $20.50@21.50; No. 2 grade, $17.50@ 19; No. 3 grade, $15@16, stock, $13@ 14; alfalfa, $17@21.50.

Straw—Oat, $10@11.50; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea $6.80@7, red kidneys $6.50@7, yellow eyes $6, Scotch green peas $4.80, California small white $6.80@7, Canadian peas $3@3.10, lima beans 7@7¼c lb.

Onions—Native, $2@2.25 bu; Connecticut valley per 100-lb bag, $3.50@ 4.25; Spanish, $4 per 120-lb case.

Potatoes—Maine, $3.50 per 2-bu bag in bulk at Charlestown, $1.65 bu; sweets, $2.50@3 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 37½@38; western firsts, 35½@36c; western creamery extras, 37@37½.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 58@60c; eastern extras, 54@56c; western extras, 42@44; western prime firsts, 40@41c; western firsts, 36@38c; storage extras, 32@32½c; storage firsts, 31@31½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $4.50@6 per box; grapefruit, $2@4; grapes, pony pskts, 18@19c; pineapples, $2.75 @3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@2 crt, $4@6.50 bbl; casaba melons, $2@ @2.50 crt.

Apples — McIntosh Reds, $3@5, Wealthy, $2@3.50; Wolf River, $2.25 @3.25; Baldwins, $2@3; Greenings, $2 @3; Harveys, $2.25@3; Hubbardstons, $2@2.75; Northern Spy, $2.25@3; Pippins, $2@2.50; Pound Sweets, $2.50@3; bu boxes, $30c@1.25; western box apples, $1.50@2.25.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50c a pound in 100-bbl lots, and 7.60c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.80c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 4550 tubs 4660 boxes 201,352 lbs butter, 876 boxes cheese, 2291 cases eggs; 1915, 2748 tubs 4880 boxes 154,411 lbs butter, 2377 boxes cheese, 2649 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7489 packages butter, 1122 boxes cheese, 9762 cases eggs; 1915, 5491 packages butter, 1072 boxes cheese, 7642 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9—Egg market firm, cases returned 31½c, cases included 32c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Butter market firm, extras 36c, extra firsts 35@35½c, firsts 33¾@34½c, packing stock 28@ 28½c, receipts 4735 packages. Egg market firm, firsts 33½@34¾c, ordinary firsts 32@33c, refrigerators 31@ 32c, dirties 22@26c, checks 20@24c, receipts 4336 cases.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange market steady. Quotations: Demand sterling 4.75 11-16, cables 4.76 7-16; 60-day bills 4.71¾, 90 days 4.69½. Franc cables 5.83⅛, checks 5.84½. Reichsmark cables 69 13-16, checks 69¾. Lire cables 6.66½, checks 6.67. Swiss cables 5.22¼, checks 5.23¼. Vienna 11.87 and 11.86.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi	98½	98⅜	98½
Anglo-French 5s	95	94⅞	95
C & O cv 5s	97	96¾	97
C B & Q 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
UKGB 5s t rcts	99	99	99
Va-Brown Bros	59	59	59

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked
Registered 2s	99½	100
Coupon	99½	....
Registered 3s	100¾	101¾
Coupon	100¾	....
Registered 3s, '46	101½	102
Coupon	101½	102
Registered 4s	110	110¾
Panama Canal 2s, '36	98¼	....
Panama Canal 2s, '38	98¼	....
Panama Canal 3s, '61	101½	....
Coupon	102	....

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	24c	20c	22c
Bay State Gas	14c	13c	14c
Bingham Mines	9½	9⅜	9⅜
Boston Arizona	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Boston Corbin	65c	60c	64c
Boston Ely	78c	66c	75c
Boston Montana	82c	80c	82c
Butte London	60c	58c	60c
Butte New York	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Calaveras	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Calumet Corbin	2½	2½	2½
Calumet Jerome	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
Canada Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Champion	15c	14c	15c
Cherokee	3½	3½	3½
Chief	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Colonial Mines	50c	43c	47c
Cons Arizona	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Cons Film	5	5	5
Copper Springs	30c	26c	27c
Crystal Copper	93c	90c	93c
Davis Daly	5⅜	5	5⅜
Deloro	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Earle Eagle	43c	43c	43c
First National Copper	5¼	4¾	4⅞
Fortuna	16c	15c	16c
Gila	11	10⅝	11
Gilpin	28c	28c	28c
Goldfield Con	58c	58c	58c
Golden Star	90c	90c	90c
Gold Lake	16c	15c	16c
Hercules	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
Homa Oil	80c	80c	80c
Inter-Mountain Mining	68c	66c	68c
Iron Cape	7¼	6½	6½
do pref	7	6½	6½
Jerome Verde	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Kruger	20c	20c	20c
La Rose	55c	55c	55c
Majestic	63c	60c	63c
McKinley	61c	61c	61c
Mexican Metals	53c	51c	51c
Midas	55c	50c	55c
Mother Lode	35c	35c	35c
Mojave Tungsten	3½	3⅜	3½
Nevada Douglas	2	2	2
New Cornelia	19	18½	18⅞
Nixon	39c	36c	36c
Ohio Copper	28c	24c	26c
Palisade	49c	35c	49c
Pioneer	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
Porcupine Premier	17c	17c	17c
Portland Cement	23¾	23¾	23¾
do pref	36⅜	36	36⅜
Rex Consolidated	71c	57c	70c
Rilla Mining Co	10c	10c	10c
Southwestern Miami	5	3½	3¾
Submarine Signal	32	32	32
Troy Arizona	5½	5½	5½
Truro Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
Rilla Mining	10c	9c	10c
United Verde Ex	40	39	39¼
Zinc	63c	60c	61c

BIG INCREASE IN U. S. STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In its monthly statement just issued United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on its books as of Oct. 31 last of 10,015,260 tons. This compares with 9,522,584 tons on Sept. 30 last an increase of 492,676 tons, and with 6,165,-452 tons Oct. 31, 1915.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.89¼	1.91⅜	1.88½	1.88¾
May	1.92¾	1.95¼	1.91½	1.92½
July	1.57	1.59½	1.55	1.57¼
Corn—				
Dec	.90¾	.94	.90¼	.92½
May	.93¼	.96	.92¾	.94½
July	.93⅜	.94⅝	.92⅞	.94⅜
Oats—				
Dec	.55⅞	.57⅛	.55¾	.56½
May	.59⅞	.61⅛	.59⅝	.60¼
July	.60½	...	...	...
Pork—				
Dec	27.30	27.60	27.30	27.60
Jan	27.40	28.00	27.27	28.00
May	27.60	28.00	27.50	28.00
Lard—				
Dec	17.20	17.35	17.10	17.30
Jan	16.25	16.62	16.22	16.60
May	16.35	16.72	16.35	16.65

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Was fairly strong with new high records again made. Action of the market encouraged speculative buying. Further foreign demand was intimated and expected, due to the Argentine advices. Strong wheat markets in the Argentine are claimed, Rosario being 5 to 6 higher. Broomhall cabled that the Argentine Government was investigating wheat conditions in the Argentine presumably with the idea of obtaining data on the quantity available for export.

Private estimates are that the surplus will not exceed 36,000,000 bushels, compared with 90,000,000 last year. Some peace reports from Berlin and London were received but had no market influence.

Corn—Excited and strong. There was a heavy trade and commission house interests were heavy buyers. New high prices were received. There were bullish reports from the Argentine despite recent rains and the tenor of these advices pointed to a continued demand for American for export. Unsettled weather is predicted for the West which led to fears of a delay in the farm movement.

Oats—Were firm with other markets, there being some new high prices reached. Sentiment in the trade was bullish. Outside interests who are exporters were among the buyers. Argentine reports continue bullish.

LONDON STOCK MARKET DULL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — Markets dull, with slightly easier tendency at close.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Advance
Atchison	106⅝	⅛
Canadian Pacific	174⅝	-2
Chesapeake & Ohio	68	*¼
St. Paul	95¼	*⅝
Erie	39½	1
do 1st pf	52⅞	*¼
Illinois Central	108¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	134¼	..
New York Central	108½	¼
Pennsylvania	58⅞	1⅛
Reading	109⅝	*⅜
Southern Pacific	101⅞	⅛
Union Pacific	150⅞	..
United States Steel	124⅝	⅝
Exchange	4.76	..

*Decline.

DIVIDENDS

Atlantic Refining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of $5, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 20.

The Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad declared usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 4.

Pratt & Whitney declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 9.

The Chestnut Hill Railroad Company of Philadelphia declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 4.

The Delaware & Boundbrook Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 20 as registered Nov. 10.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad has declared the usual semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

American Express Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and a special dividend of 2 per cent for calendar year from investments payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Nov. 29.

White Motor has declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, placing the stock on an 8 per cent dividend basis. The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15. The stock heretofore has been on a 7 per cent dividend basis. Par value of the shares is $50.

Underwood Typewriter Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common, placing the stock on a 6 per cent basis. Company has been paying dividends at rate of 4 per cent on its junior issue. The regular 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock was also declared. Dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 29. Underwood Typewriter Company has acquired by purchase 4000 shares of its preferred stock necessary to complete cancellation of $1,000,000 par value of that issue.

The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra of 1 per cent on its ordinary stock, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 2; also a dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of ½ of 1 per cent on the preferred, payable Feb. 23, 1917, to stock of record Jan. 22. These dividends are virtually at the same rate as those declared six months ago inasmuch as the extra of 2 per cent on the ordinary stock and of 1 per cent on the preferred announced then were for a 12-month periods while the extras just declared covered only a six-month period.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ANN ARBOR

Year ended June 30—	1916	Increase
Freight earnings	$1,989,434	$353,103
Passenger	538,688	5,992
Mail and express	77,259	*1,208
Miscellaneous	78,929	15,520
Total	$2,684,309	$373,407
Oper expenses	1,792,641	146,761
Net revenue	891,668	226,646
Oper income	764,377	209,897
Gross income	764,377	209,480
Deductions	428,489	*25,651
Equip retired	35,828	35,828
Net income	$300,060	199,303

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CURB PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market stock prices are: United Western Oil 1⅛@1¼, Aetna Explo 10⅜@10⅞, Ariz Copperfields 1½@1⅝, Big Ledge 7¼@7⅝, Butte-Detroit 98@$1, Boston & Mont 81@83, Butler Chemical 3@4, Butte Copper & Zinc 17⅞@18, Caledonia 47@49, Dun & Ariz 2½ @2⅝.

Emma Copper 2¼@2½, First National 4½@5, Goldfield Cons 56@58, Grant Motors 8@10, Howe Sound 5⅞ @6, Hupp Motors 4⅞@5¼, Marlin F Arms 63@67, Insp Needles 1¼@1⅜, Jerome Verde 1⅝@1⅞.

Wyo Petrol 2⅛@2¼, Jumbo Ext 33 @35, N Y Okla Oil 1@1⅛, Magma 51½ @52, Maxim 6½@7, McKinley Dar 55 @60, Mont Gold 83@85, Mojave Tung 3@4, Mother Lode 37@38, Nipissing 8¾@9, United Motors 62⅛@62½, Omar 65@70, Okla Prod 10⅞@11⅛, Peerless Motors 22@25, Rex 56@57, San Toy 17@19, Sapulpa 9¼@9¾, Submarine Boat 42@43.

Success 38@39, United Verde 38¼@ 39, Victoria Oil 1⅜@1⅞, White Oak 4 @5, Zinc Con 4@4⅛, Federal Oil 3⅞ @4, California Jerome 2¼@2⅝, U S Steamships 7⅜@7⅝, West Oil & Gas 52@53, N Y Cen rights ⅞@1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Electric Storage Battery 70⅝, General Asphalt com 31, do pfd trc 72½, Lehigh Navigation 84, Lehigh Valley Transportation 21⅞, do pfd 43, Lake Superior 27½, Philadelphia Company 41½, do pfd 40½, Philadelphia Electric 29⅝, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 24⅝, Philadelphia Traction 79¼, Union Traction 46½, United Gas Improvement 89⅞.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

EARNINGS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC HIGH

General Business Apparently Not Yet at Zenith Judging From Prosperity in Road's Territory —Dividend Balance Expands

There is no sign of a let-up in business in territory served by the Northern Pacific road judging by earnings of the company, and the dividend balance is being expanded in a manner that must be entirely satisfying to shareholders. The shares of the company are being worked into a position where they will be entitled to the high investment consideration which they enjoyed a decade or so ago.

On top of the record-breaking earnings of a year ago the company is reporting returns which promise to make the 1917 fiscal period a banner one in the road's history. It is too early to predict results for the full year, but unless there are some entirely unexpected upsets the company for the year to end June 30 next will report a dividend balance substantially in excess of share earnings for the 1916 fiscal year, which amounted to 10.37 per cent on the $248,000,000 capital stock outstanding.

Business thus far this year has been about 15 per cent in excess of last year. Operating expenses bespeak greater efficiency for, including taxes, they are taking up only a little more than 60 per cent of operating revenues as compared with 62.2 per cent for the first quarter of the last fiscal year. This lower operating ratio was shown despite the fact that maintenance expenditures, charged to the operating account, were some $465,000 larger than a year ago.

Net earnings in three months have increased $1,629,240 or nearly 12 per cent, viz.:

Three months—		Increase	
Gross	$21,349,786	$3,155,468	17.3%
Exp and taxes	12,844,464	1,526,223	13.4
% of gross	60.1	*2.1	...
Net	8,505,302	6,876,061	11.9

*Decrease.

To the gain in gross earnings September contributed $808,000 and the contribution of September to net was $293,000.

Preliminary returns indicate further large increases in gross for October, and considering the favorable business outlook in the road's territory in connection with improved operating efficiency, it will be surprising at the end of the half year if it is found that Northern Pacific is not earning at the rate of 12½ per cent or more annually on its capital stock.

EXPANSION OF U. S. RUBBER CO.

The rubber plantations in Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, owned by the United States Rubber Company, are developing rapidly. They cover an area more than six times as large as the island of Manhattan.

A total of 93,759 acres is owned by the company, and, since July, 1910, approximately 44,227 acres have been cleared and planted with more than 5,000,000 rubber trees. Of these 2,592,598 trees are now being tapped, and the number of producing trees is increasing from month to month.

From land which, less than a decade ago, knew not a single rubber tree, the company is now receiving every month hundreds of thousands of pounds of the best quality of plantation rubber, and this notwithstanding the fact that only a small percentage of the trees is being tapped.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SOO CANALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in October aggregated 11,919,012 short tons, carried by 3253 vessels of a registered tonnage of 9,395,964. Wheat and flour going east reached the enormous total of 25,952,000 bushels, to say nothing of 6,860,952 bushels of other grains. Iron ore and pig ore going east amounted to 8,923,700 tons. About 1,786,000 tons of coal went westward, of which 279,000 tons were anthracite.

ALLIS-CHALMERS PREFERRED'S POSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Allis-Chalmers preferred stock will go on a 7 per cent annual basis begining next year. At meeting next month 1½ per cent regular and 1½ per cent on account of back dividends will be declared. Company now has more than $14,000,000 of working capital of which close to $5,000,000 has been invested in gilt-edged bonds. From this it is evident that company has $5,000,000 more working capital than required in its business.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

		Increase over—		
	Thur.	Wed.	Mo. ago	Yr. ago
10 highest gr rails	94.63	.14	.52	2.10
10 2d grade rails	91.28	*.02	.78	.83
10 public utility	96.94	.02	.25	2.90
10 industrial	99.36	.22	.50	2.44
Combined average	95.55	.08	.51	2.07

*Decrease.

NEW STOCK PLANS OF THE SHAWMUT STEAMSHIP CO.

Proposed Issue of 5500 More Common Shares Authorized, Secured by Ship Mortgages

Stockholders of Shawmut Steamship Company have authorized the proposed issue of 5500 additional shares (to be offered common shareholders at par at rate of one-half share for every share now held) and the sale, recently arranged, of $1,200,000 6 per cent serial bonds. The latter are secured by mortgage on two 10,000-ton capacity freighters, to be ready for sea about May 1, 1918, and costing about $125 per capacity ton.

Besides these 10,000-ton vessels, there is now building for the Shawmut Company one 7500-ton steamship, expected to be ready April 1 next, and two 8500-ton steamships, expected Oct. 1 next, bringing the new fleet of general cargo boats under way for the company up to 44,500 tons. These boats will be the equal of any tramp vessels in the world and much better than most ships now flying the American flag. The management decided during the past year that its best success in future would lie in the offshore trade, and it was this determination that led to the disposition of its former coastwise boats for prices several times their value before the war and the ordering of new boats.

On Sept. 30, assets of Shawmut Steamship comprised $1,867,000 cash and receivables and $1,092,000 vessels and construction, to which must be added proceeds from the $1,200,000 bonds and $550,000 new common, making the aggregate of assets $4,709,000. To complete payment for the last two ships, about $500,000 more will be needed, which the first three ships to be received by the company are expected to earn before last installments to the builders come due. With the five ships at sea, liabilities should total $3,317,000, consisting of the bonds and preferred and common stock.

On the other hand, William H. Randall & Co., managers of the company, express conviction that $100 per share per ton is a conservative value over the next five years for steamships such as the Shawmut's will be. On no higher basis than this, the 44,500 tonnage would be worth $4,450,000. It is therefore figured that purchasing Shawmut common at $150 per share means buying into a fleet on the basis of less than $100 per ton, compared with a present market price of $225 a ton for such ships.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Chicago—A. Sachs of Boston Store; Essex.
Chicago—C. S. Eveland; U. S.
Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—James Dumphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. O'Connor of O'Connor Bros. Co.; Quincy.
Chicago—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Tour.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham of Graham, Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana — Jose Escudaro of Martinez Suarez & Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—Emil Olcovich; Essex.
Montreal—P. Carter; U. S.
New Berne—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New York—H. L. Sibley of Morse, Rogers & McElwain; 89 Bedford st.
New York—J. Lapinsky; U. S.
New York—J. W. Hurst of Claflin & Thayer; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Ogden, Utah—J. W. Scowcroft of J. W. Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—William Kauffman of Sommes & Kauffman; Tour.
Savannah—F. Foster of Universal Shoe Co.; U. S.
South America—J. Dadowitz; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Hart of A. Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Louis—C. H. Bennett of B. Nugent & Bros.; U. S.
St. Louis—I. Mathes; U. S.
St. Louis—L. Rosenvasser; U. S.
Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of Woodward & Lothrop; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—M. Lavenback; Tour.
Baltimore—David Schwaber; U. S.
Montreal—A Gauthier; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. B. Jones of W. B. Jones Lea. Co.
St. Louis—Mr. Shankton of Brown Shoe Co.
St. Louis—W. F. McEloy of McEloy Sloan Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COPPER METAL PRICES HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A sale of copper metal for delivery late this month which is practically considered spot at present has been made at 32¼ cents a pound.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30: Net earnings $1,661,619; interest $34,312; net profits $1,627,306; dividends $722,000; surplus $905,306. The balance sheet as of Oct. 1 last shows total assets and liabilities of $17,467,953.

REORGANIZATION OF MISSOURI PACIFIC CO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Proposed reorganization of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroads was approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission, which also approved the proposed issue of new securities provided for in the plan of reorganization.

This means that practically nothing now stands in the way of an early consummation of the Missouri Pacific reorganization. The two companies, the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain, will be merged into one system, and the road should be out of receivers' hands and operated independent of the courts at an early date, probably around the first of the new year.

The plan provides for an assessment of $50 a share on the outstanding stock for which the stockholder gets $50 par value in new general 4 per cent bonds, and 100 per cent in new common stock. Many of the underlying mortgages are converted into preferred stock. A reduction of $60,000,000 in funded debt is effected, or at the rate of $8639 per mile. Annual fixed interest charges are reduced $3,580,772.

ROCK ISLAND READJUSTMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Agreement on a plan of readjustment of Rock Island was reached at a meeting of the committee representing the stock and debenture holders on Thursday. Announcement of the plan is expected early next week, perhaps on Monday.

It is understood that there will be no change in the amount of new money to be raised from that decided upon last summer, that is, $30,000,000. This means practically an assessment of $40 a share, although in return for the money paid in preferred stock will be issued at par.

The plan decided upon some months ago provided for $50,000,000 new preferred stock of which $30,000,000 would be class "A" stock, to be issued for the new money paid in, and $20,000,000 would be class "B", to be exchanged for the $20,000,000 debenture 5s. The preferred "A" was to be 7 per cent and "B" 6 per cent stock, both cumulative up to 5 per cent.

Thursday's meeting was very protracted, lasting the greater part of six hours. The refunding bondholders' committee was not present at the meeting, though over the past several weeks frequent conferences have been held between the two parties. Postponement to next month has been made by the court of the refunding committee petition for foreclosure of that mortgage.

DESTINATION OF INCREASED EXPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports to nine countries from New York for week ended Nov. 4, 1916, amounted to $50,775,050, compared with $28,228,931 in corresponding week of 1915, $9,101,829 in 1914, and $7,013,323 in 1913.

Exports to United Kingdom, France and Italy were more than double those of a year ago. Statistics follow:

	1916	1915
United Kingdom	$23,159,256	$11,247,506
France	15,666,120	6,577,145
Italy	4,086,565	3,646,126
Cuba	2,627,492	1,787,662
Argentina	1,696,381	1,497,000
Australia	*1,445,064	†
Norway	1,347,533	97,684
Netherlands	1,230,989	3,297,585
Mexico	960,724	77,498
Total	$50,775,050	$28,228,931

*Omit from total. †No comparative figures available.

The above figures are from the original compilation of export statistics made by the foreign department of the National City Bank.

EXPORT STEEL PLATES CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another contract for about 12,000 tons of steel plates has been placed for export to Italian shipyards. Still another contract for Canada, including plates and shapes, amounts to about 15,000 tons, but this latter seems to be a duplication of a contract previously reported. Inquiry for 50,000 tons of structural steel from J. P. Morgan & Co. is reported to cover British specifications, although it is claimed that most of this material is to be shipped to France.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchange	$41,543,737	$31,864,782
Balances	6,014,802	2,587,215

Local United States subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today $58,070.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY

Brown Shoe Company reports for year ended Oct. 31, 1916: Sales $15,913,373, net $1,467,757; dividends $264,250; preferred stock retired $179,278; reserve for contingencies $100,000, surplus $924,229.

UTAH COPPER'S PROFITS

The Utah Copper Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profits of $7.41 a share. Dividends of $3 a share were paid and the surplus for the period was $7,175,990.

CHINO'S EARNINGS

Report of Chino Copper Company for the third quarter of 1916 shows net earnings of $3,445,291, or at the rate of $15.84 a share per annum.

ACCEPTANCES OF BANKS SHOW A MARKED GROWTH

Volume of This Type of Business Based on Imports and Exports Stands at $77,879,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Statistics regarding the acceptance business of national banks under the new banking law began to be assembled only about a year ago. Since then volume of this kind of business undertaken by the banks has been steadily increasing. In the national bank report of Sept. 2, 1915, the national banks of the country reported total acceptance on imports and exports as $13,077,000. According to the last report, that of Sept. 12, 1916, drafts based on imports and exports accepted by national banks amounted to $77,879,000.

Between these two reports the national banks of New York increased their acceptances from $6,903,000 to $44,229,000, Boston national banks $3,449,000 to $18,057,000. Philadelphia national banks from a little below $1,000,000 to $5,084,000, and San Francisco national banks from $135,000 to $2,484,000.

The business of granting acceptances has by no means been confined to national banks, as many State banks and trust companies have been granted the necessary authority under their own banking laws, which in some cases are broader than the Federal reserve law.

Until amendment to the Federal Reserve Act on Sept. 7 last, the state banks and trust companies of New York had the advantage over national banks in that they were able to grant acceptances on domestic movements of merchandise. Under the amendment the national banks can now undertake this class of business and a considerable broadening of the field of activity has already materialized.

The extent of acceptance liability entered into by the state banking institutions of this city is shown in the following figures from the report of June 30, 1916; Guaranty Trust Company $31,083,700, Bankers Trust Company $9,333,800, Equitable Trust Company $6,930,800, Farmers Loan & Trust Company $4,728,800, Broadway Trust Company $1,054,300, Columbia Trust Company $1,007,100, and Corn Exchange Bank $1,538,100. Total of acceptances for New York trust companies was $55,138,500.

It is estimated by the Federal Reserve Board that aggregate of drafts in the foreign trade accepted by American banks and bankers is at present not much below $175,000,000, of which about $100,000,000 represents the share of New York banks. But in some quarters aggregate of drafts outstanding at present is estimated as high as $200,000,000.

Comparing amount of acceptances outstanding held by national banks and amount of member bank acceptances held by the federal reserve banks, it would appear that about half the former find their way into the portfolios of the regional banks. It is also frequently shown that the amount of acceptances held by the federal reserve bank is about equally distributed as between those of member banks and non-member banks at present; although in the early stages of this business there were more non-member bank acceptances held.

A year ago, when national bank acceptances were shown to aggregate $13,000,000, the federal reserve banks held $12,884,000 acceptances, of which $6,087,000 represented member bank paper and $6,797,000 that of non-member banks. On Sept. 12 last total acceptances of national banks were $77,879,000. Acceptances held by federal reserve banks on about that date aggregated $75,523,000, of which $39,766,000 were member bank acceptances, $33,038,000 non-member bank acceptances and $2,676,000 trade acceptances.

NEW ENGLAND'S FREIGHT TRAFFIC IS INCREASING

The somewhat general embargo announced by the New Haven Railroad is undoubtedly typical of the methods that must be followed by the New England lines this winter to avoid becoming too congested. The procedure simply reflects an unprecedented volume of shipments. It is the only means now available to obviate a glut of freight that would absolutely choke rails in this part of the United States.

Today there are almost 50,000 freight cars on the New Haven. This contrasts with 35,000 owned by the road, which have been sufficient in recent years to give it a credit balance in equipment hire.

Service rendered by the New Haven in October exceeded its September aggregate, and complete figures may show a similar situation as regards Boston & Maine's business during the past two months.

New Haven's final October returns are likely even to show a new high monthly record by exceeding the $7,149,000 aggregate of September.

For the Boston & Maine, preliminary official estimates indicate at least $4,878,000 gross during October, or a 10.16 per cent increase, its passenger business being more than 13 per cent, and freight about 8 per cent, better than a year before.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	850	860
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103
Ohio Oil	378	382
Standard Oil, California	358	362
Indiana	805	815
New Jersey	623	628
New York	237	240
Illinois Pipe	226	230

PROSPERITY OF THE CANADIAN FARMER GREAT

Enormous Quantity of Last Year's Wheat Marketed by Three Provinces at Prices Bringing Large Returns

The three Canadian prairie provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, shipped to the markets by rail 335,148,000 bushels of last year's crop. This total was the amount inspected at terminal points from Sept. 1, 1915, to Sept. 1, 1916. In addition to this, there must be added 5,000,000 bushels in local terminals and in transit to terminal points or sold to local dealers, besides 16,000,000 bushels left in farmers' hands on Sept. 1, 1916, and 30,000,000 used for feed, seed and local mills. For the 1915 year these three provinces produced 380,148,000 bushels. Moreover, this total does not include the 31,000,000 bushels raised in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the eastern provinces.

According to present indications, Canadian prairies will produce this year 170,000,000 bushels, and the other six provinces ought to produce 30,000,000, making the indicated crop for this year approximately 200,000,000 bushels.

The 335,148,000 bushels marketed by the three prairie provinces from the 1915 crop is the greatest outpouring of wheat in a single season that the world has ever known. Neither Russia nor the United States ever marketed a surplus wheat crop such as this. Alberta has this year marketed the greatest crop in her history and the finest in quality.

In previous years Oregon and Washington marketed their wheat and flour in China, Japan and Europe, but this year the wheat of Oregon and Washington and Alberta is being shipped to Minneapolis over the Canadian Pacific from Spokane to Minneapolis and Chicago. Much more wheat would be shipped but for the fact that the management feared that cars sent to the States would not be returned. Already 20,000 cars belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railroad are held on other lines. Canadian Pacific officials estimate their net loss of cars at fully 10,000, due to shortage of cars all over the continent.

There is also a shortage of labor in the Canadian Northwest. Farmers have been paying as high as $4.50 for casual labor, and a great part of the Canadian grain crop has not yet been threshed.

With the high prices for wheat, hogs cattle, wool and sheep, farmers of the Canadian prairies are enjoying a prosperity they never dreamed of, and already there is a sure and steady influx of American settlers to take up Canadian prairie farms. The farmers are anticipating still higher prices for wheat and cattle before the end of the war and western Canada is putting forth tremendous efforts to increase its wheat and livestock production.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Orders have been placed for 10,000 more freight cars.

Russian roubles declined to 29.80, Thursday, but recovered to 29.95.

A New York Stock Exchange seat sold Thursday for $75,000, two for $74,400 and one for $74,000. Last previous transfer was at $73,500.

Average price of eight leading steel products is now $65.25 per ton, a gain of $1.25 for the week, and highest price at which they have ever sold.

Exports of auto tires in August, 1916, were $924,918, compared with $1,212,906 in August, 1915. Exports for the eight months period were $11,722,908 in 1916; $5,510,889 in 1915, and $2,290,094 in 1914.

Second national French war loan is $2,300,000,000, represented by actual subscriptions for 55 per cent of the amount and 45 per cent in converted bonds. Foreign subscriptions are about $100,000,000. There are 3,000,000 subscribers.

Judge Lovett, head of Union Pacific Railroad, has ordered expenditure of several millions of dollars on a tunnel under the summit of the Rocky Mountains. New tunnel will be under Sherman Hill in Wyoming, highest point on Union Pacific, where the Ames monument is situated.

Hardware men are discussing a proposed merger of all branches of hardware industry in one association, representing more than $15,000,000,000 of working capital. Proposal is an outcome of coincidental conventions held in Atlantic City of American Hardware Manufacturers Association, the National Hardware Association comprising jobbers who employ 600 salesmen.

CUBA CANE SUGAR

The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation reports for the five months ended April 30, 1916: Gross receipts $38,527,408; expenses $24,626,850; net earnings $13,900,557; interest $33,744; net profit $13,866,812; net allowance for preferred dividends $577,505; surplus $13,289,307. The balance sheet as of April 30 last shows total assets and liabilities of $77,350,130.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1916: Total profits, $2,790,709; surplus after charges, $2,413,679; dividends, $66,250; surplus, $2,347,429; previous surplus, $1,512,065; profit and loss surplus, $3,859,494.

UNDERWOOD CO. HAS PLAN FOR PROFIT SHARING

Approximately $250,000 Will Be Distributed Among Employees in Form of Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Distribution of approximately $250,000 has been ratified by the Underwood Typewriter Company when its board of directors accepted a recommendation made recently by the executive committee to share the profits of the company with its employees.

Under the plan, 20 per cent of the company's net earnings is to be given in stock to its employees, and this board of trustees was named to arrange the details and administer the fund: John T. Underwood, president; Clinton L. Rossiter, vice-president; Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey; Charles Strauss, president board New York city water supply; Charles D. Rice, manager Underwood factory.

In this action there is unusual interest, because of the fact that it is the first to be taken by any company in this field and that the stock apportioned will go to the company's employees in every part of the world.

In putting the plan into execution the company has announced that the result is due, not alone to loyalty and cooperation on the part of employees, but to the good will expressed by the public in which the company has shared so generously. All are greatly interested in encouraging the movement that will, for mutual interest, bind closer together the employer and employed.

The new plan extends from the highest official in the company, through the selling and manufacturing organizations down to the office boys. Every one is a beneficiary, who has worked for the company for two years, there being three classes upon which the distribution will be based, these ranging from employment from a two to a five-year period.

RAILROADS' USE OF FUEL OIL

AUSTIN, Tex.—It is estimated consumption of fuel oil by railroads of Texas and Louisiana for 1916 will run close to 11,200,000 barrels, compared with 11,020,259 for 1915. The greatest consumer of this fuel in the two states is Southern Pacific. Last year its system in Texas and Louisiana used 4,454,899 barrels and this year consumption will be nearly 5,000,000 barrels, it is stated.

Santa Fe was the second largest consumer of fuel oil, it having burned 2,357,460 barrels last year. Southern Pacific's subsidiary steamship line, operating between Galveston and New York, used 307,542 barrels of heavy Mexican oil for fuel last year. Southern Pacific is obtaining a considerable supply of fuel oil from its subsidiary, the East Coast Oil Company, which has extensive oil producing holdings in the Tampico region. It is reported Santa Fe plans to enter the Mexico oil producing fields when conditions in that country become more settled.

NEW MOTOR CORPORATION

ALBANY, N. Y.—International Motor Truck Corporation has been chartered, with capital of 71,046 shares of $100 par value and 53,638 shares of no par value, to carry on business with $7,372,790 capital.

BANKS CONVERT FEDERAL BONDS ON FAIR SCALE

Thirty Million of Two Per Cents Exchanged for Three Per Cent Bonds and One-Year Treasury Notes Under Bank Act

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That national banks have not been slow to avail themselves of the privilege of converting their 2 per cent bonds into 30-year conversion 3 per cent bonds and one-year treasury notes is shown by the fact that $30,000,000 of the 2s have been so converted since April 1 this year. This exchange is effected quarterly under authority of Section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act and become operative this year. Of the above $30,000,000 Government 2s, Consols and Panamas, $15,761,000 were exchanged for an equal amount of the 30-year conversion 3s and $14,238,000 were exchanged for the one-year treasury notes, according to the latest Federal Reserve bulletin.

Section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act provides, among other things, that member banks may exchange through the Federal Reserve Board their United States 2s, bearing circulation privilege, but against which no circulation is outstanding, for one-year Government gold notes without circulation privilege up to 50 per cent of their 2s tendered for exchange, the remainder to be exchanged for the 30-year conversion 3s.

In other words, not more than half may be exchanged for treasury notes, but exactly half is not obligatory, as will be seen by the proportion above. $14,239,000 for treasury notes and $15,761,000 for 30-year 3s.

The first conversion operation was effected April 1, 1916, when $10,290,600 of the government 2s were converted into $5,990,600 30-year 3s, and $4,380,000 one-year treasury notes. On July 1, $9,574,000 of the 2s were exchanged for $4,789,200 conversion 3s and $4,785,000 notes. Last Oct. 1, a total of $5,071,200 long term 3s and $5,064,000 notes were given in exchange for $10,135,000 of the government 2s.

Of the $30,000,000 United States 2s converted, as above, the following amounts were allotted by the Federal Reserve Board to the 12 Federal reserve banks on the basis of their capital. The following table also shows the amounts actually converted.

Bank	Amounts allotted	Actually converted
New York	$6,130,500	$6,476,200
Chicago	3,635,400	4,035,400
Cleveland	3,249,600	3,318,000
Philadelphia	2,849,100	2,849,000
Boston	2,763,900	2,000,000
San Francisco	2,154,900	1,000,000
Richmond	1,827,600	2,142,800
Kansas City	1,644,000	1,927,600
St. Louis	1,523,400	1,786,100
Dallas	1,412,400	1,412,400
Atlanta	1,410,600	1,653,900
Minneapolis	1,398,600	1,398,600
Total	$30,000,000	$30,000,000

Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco converted less than their allotted amounts and this difference, $1,918,900, was distributed among seven banks who had wished to convert more than their original allotment. The $30,000,000 2's converted were divided into $26,123,100 consols of 1930, $2,777,500 Panamas 1916-36 and $1,099,400 Panamas 1918-38.

$600,000

Victor-Monaghan Mills

7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends

Redeemable in whole or in part at 102½ and dividend at the option of the Company. Dividends payable semi-annually, January and July.

OLD DOMINION TRUST COMPANY, Richmond, Va., Registrar

CAPITALIZATION

First Preferred Stock, Authorized $2,000,000; Issued	$1,757,300
Common Stock, Authorized $5,000,000; Issued	4,450,600

The Company has no funded indebtedness

EARNINGS

Year Ended June 30, 1916

Profits from operations	$841,337
Less Depreciation	143,962
Net Profits	$717,375
Annual dividend on First Preferred Stock	123,011

SUMMARY

From a letter of M. C. Branch, President, we summarize as follows:

The Victor-Monaghan Mills is a corporation engaged in manufacturing cotton goods, at Greenville and Greer, South Carolina.

The plant consists of eight modern brick or concrete mills containing 239,936 spindles and 6,289 looms.

The real estate and machinery is conservatively valued at $5,051,772, or about three times the First Preferred Stock.

The Company has no funded indebtedness.

The net Quick Assets are equivalent to $72 per share, and the Net Total Assets are equal to $406 per share of the First Preferred Stock.

The net profit for the year ended June 30, 1916, was $717,375, or 5.8 times the annual First Preferred dividend.

Price 94 and accrued dividend yielding 7.44%

All the above stock having been sold this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.

BOSTON NEW YORK

PORTLAND, MAINE SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PART PLAYED BY DOMINION TROOPS IN SOMME BATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The part played by the troops of the dominions in the great struggle on the Somme, which has now lasted for more than three months, has formed the subject of numerous dispatches. In the following, Capt. C. E. W. Bean, the official recorder of the doings of the Australians, relates the story of the relieving of the Australian forces on the crest above Pozières. Writing on Sept. 19, he says: This morning's dispatch from general headquarters mentions that the Canadians and New Zealanders took part in the battle of Sept. 15. It is no secret that the Australians were not present—that they had already been relieved from the Battle of the Somme.

The last blow which the Australians drove home was delivered with a sledge hammer. It went home full strength. It broke the Prussian Guard Reserve, and it was followed by the inevitable consequence; 48 hours—first wild fighting, then heavy digging, lastly interminable bombardment growing crescendo, battering in trenches and barricades and shell craters. The appearance of the German Guards on the last gray morning, attacking from one corner of the line in the open, gave the Australians such shooting as soldiers had at Waterloo. It was before this that the time had come for the supporting troops to be drafted into the fight. An hour or so later a young Australian officer, coming up with his men to improve an exposed and isolated trench—a trench which was outflanked already—into a condition to be held against any attacks at all costs—found coming across the open towards his exposed flank a line of stalwart men in kilts. The enemy's shellfire was constant and heavy, gray heads and helmets constantly seen behind a red mud parapet across a hundred yards of red mud craters proved that the Guard Reserve was getting ready to counterattack him. Every message he sent back to headquarters finished, "But we will hold this trench."

And yet here they came—a line of them, stumbling from crater into crater, and only two or three of them hit in crossing over. They dropped into the trench by the side of the Australians. Their bombers went to the left to relieve the men who had been holding the open flank. They brought in with them keen, fresh faces and bodies and an all-important supply of bombs. So it was that the first of the Canadians arrived.

For 36 hours they piled up the barricades and garrisoned the shell holes. Twenty-four hours after the Canadians came, a vicious bombardment descended on the flank they were holding. They were buried with the Australians by the heavy shell bursts. They dug each other out. When the garrison became so thin that whole lengths of trench were without a single unwounded occupant they helped each others' wounded down to the next length, and built another barricade and held that.

Finally, when hour after hour passed and the incessant shelling never ceased, the garrison was withdrawn a little farther; and then five of them went back to the barricade which the enemy's artillery had discovered. They sat down in the trench behind it. A German battery was trying for it—putting its four big high-explosive shells regularly round it—salvo after salvo as punctual as clockwork. It was only a matter of time before the thing must go. So the five sat there—Tasmanians and Canadians—and discussed the rival methods of wheat growing in their respective dominions.

A shell came at last and smashed the barricade into a scrapheap. They withdrew a little further to where they could hold during the night, but before the gray morning the moment the bombardment had eased they crept back again lest the German should get there first.

With the light came a reenforcement of new Canadians—grand fellows. And the last Australian was during that morning withdrawn. It was the most welcome sight in all the world to see those troops come in. Not that the men would ever admit that it was necessary. As one report from a young Australian officer said, "The reenforcement has arrived. Captain X. may tell you that the Australians are done. Rot."

Whether they were done or whether they were not, they spoke of those Canadian bombers in a way it would have done Canadian hearts good to hear. Australians and Canadians fought for 36 hours in those trenches, inextricably mixed, working under each others' officers.

ADVANCE TOWARD THE AVISIO VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Systematically, one after the other, the summits composing the formidable bastion which until recently had impeded progress from the south toward the Avisio Valley are falling into Italian hands, states an Italian semiofficial communiqué. It is in this valley that the important road through the Dolomites joins that through the Rolle Pass and the Travignolo Valley, which as far as Paneveggio was already in Italian possession. The war bulletin of Oct. 7 announces the taking of Peak 2456 of the Massif of Busa Alta which is a great rocky chain extending to the northeast of the bastion referred to from Mts. Cauriol (2495 meters) and Gardinal (2454 meters).

After the Italian occupation of Gardinal on Sept. 23 the Austrians continued to deny the fact in their communiqués, but at the same time they were making desperate counterattacks with the hope of recovering it. In the meanwhile the Italian Alpini prepared a decisive attack which had already extended their occupation of the slopes of Mt. Gardinal towards the saddle between it and Busa Alta. On the following morning at 7:30 Italian artillery opened a concentrated fire against the positions on the Busa Alta, peak 2456, and at 9 o'clock detachments of Alpini, notwithstanding the enemy's bombardment, attacked them at the point of the bayonet.

As, however, the defenders made a desperate stand, a further concentration of artillery fire was found to be necessary. This obliged the Austrians to attempt to take shelter on the other side of the mountain, where they found themselves enfiladed by Italian machine guns from Mt. Gardinal so that their escape in this direction was cut off. Again the Alpini of the Mt. Arvenis Battalion moved to the attack and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the Landesschuetzen, the fight being kept up by constant reenforcements for nearly one hour, when the few Austrian survivors surrendered. Notwithstanding the intense bombardment which was promptly begun by the enemy on their own lost positions the Italians were able to consolidate their occupation of the summit.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Kenneth L. Andrews, who has won the prize annually given for the best original play presented in the Harvard University courses in dramatic literature, supervised by Professor George F. Baker, is a graduate of Knox College, in Illinois, who, after graduation, went to Japan and taught English literature for two years in a Government school. Later he traveled in China, and then returned to the United States and settled at Harvard to take the instruction given by Professor Baker in the history and technique of dramatic literature. The play which he has written, and with which he has won the prize, is called "The Year of the Tiger," and is based on his experiences and observations in the Orient.

Signor Bissolati, a member of the Italian Cabinet, and a statesman, is a native of Cremona, though he represents Rome in the Chamber. He is the leader of the Moderate or Reformist Socialists, and, up to the time when he entered Signor Boselli's Government, that is to say in June last, he had always refused any Government appointment. In 1909 he stood as candidate for the Quirinal division of Rome, and beat his Conservative opponent. Opposed in 1913 by the Paris ex-Communist, Amilcare Cipriani, he kept his seat, and has since greatly strengthened his parliamentary position. Signor Bissolati has shown remarkable acumen in foreign politics, of which he is a master. He was one of the few persons on the continent, in July, 1914, who felt no doubt as to Great Britain's entry into the conflict which was fast approaching. He desired Italy's entrance into the war, and, when that event occurred, he volunteered, although past military age, and was attached to an Alpine corps. He was twice severely wounded, and was awarded the silver medal for valor under fire.

Henry Thomas Mayo, who is to head the Board of Selection named by Secretary Daniels to decide upon promotions in the United States Navy, is an Annapolis Naval Academy graduate, and is now commander of the Atlantic fleet. Like Admiral Dewey, he comes from Vermont. His record is the usual one of alternating land and sea duty, with important designations to service in the Coast Survey, and as commandant at Mare Island. His rank as Rear Admiral was gained in 1913. In 1914, while in charge of the naval forces off the Mexican east coast, it was his duty to demand an apology from Mexican officials for the arrest of the paymaster and crew of the dispatch boat Dolphin. The service that the head of the navy has just asked Admiral Mayo and eight other officers of highest rank to perform is a very responsible one, and has been assigned in response to a rather revolutionary law passed by the Congress at its last session.

John Sharp Williams, who is returned to the United States Senate by the State of Mississippi, will again serve the Administration as, in some respects, its ablest and most scholarly defender among the representatives of the South in Congress. Senator Williams, a native of Tennessee, studied at the University of Virginia and at Heidelberg, Germany, and then had his training for the profession of law. He began to practice in Tennessee, but soon moved to Yazoo, Miss., where he combined management of a cotton plantation with work in the courts. Not for nearly 20 years was he drawn into the higher ranges of political activity. But, once elected to Congress, he showed capacity for statecraft; and his State kept him in the lower house until 1909. He served as minority leader during the last years of his term, and held his own with the ablest of the Republican parliamentarians. To an acute and logical mentality he adds a caustic wit and telling irony. In 1911 he was elected to the Senate for a term which expires with the present Congress, and now he is secured a place until 1923.

Asa Shove W[illegible], who has just been elected president of the corporation of Haverford College in Pennsylvania, is a native of Sandwich, Mass.; but early in his career he went to Philadelphia and became an employee of an insurance company, of which he has since become a president. His identification with the interests of Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges, and with other educational institutions in or near Philadelphia, has made him one of the most influential men, outside the teaching ranks, connected with education. His attainments as an actuary have won honors from abroad as well as from domestic societies. Election to the presidency of the Haverford Corporation is in line of promotion. As a Quaker, Mr. Wing always has defended and generously aided the interests of that sect.

BETTER SOCIAL SYSTEM CALLED NEED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Women's War Interests Committee, held lately in the Minor Hall, Manchester, Mr. A. E. Zimmern, spoke on reconstruction. The annual report of the committee which, with the financial statement, was first read, referred to what had been done by the committee in gathering data about conditions and wages in women's war work and in both preventing unfair cutting of standard rates by women, and securing for them a fair minimum wage. Mr. Zimmern said it was impossible to go back to the old conditions, because the whole framework of industry had been altered. The real problem was to build up a new and better social system, but if employers and workers were unchanged by the war the prospect was hopeless. Large measures of educational reform were necessary for this purpose and the elementary school must be reorganized. The teaching profession must have a better status and the elementary teacher must have more freedom. A real system of part time secondary education from the ages of 14 to 18 must be developed, and more must be done to improve children and create for them the corporate life which so deeply influenced students at the public schools and universities. The efforts of the sensational press must be counteracted by a wide extension of activity on the lines of the Workers Educational Association if democracy was to be made a success. The Government did not desire to evade its pledge to restore the workshop rules and customs which had been abrogated during the war, but the Labor movement was asked to think out an alternative policy.

Mr. Zimmern considered that it was vital to continue the new association of men and women in industry, and the question for men was not how to get women out of the industries, but the terms upon which they were to stay.

Mr. Joseph Hallsworth spoke of the difficulty of arousing in women and girl workers a desire to organize and strive for better industrial and social conditions. Without this not much progress would be made in reconstruction after the war. Very few trade unions were really grappling with the task of obtaining full and accurate information about the numbers and status of the new women workers. There was little evidence, he believed, of the existence of a changed policy in industry. The object of employers was still to secure the cheapest labor they could, and it was necessary that men and women workers should organize in the same unions to maintain fair standards of wages.

The chairman, Mr. A. A. Purcell, based on his experience the view that there would be increased antagonism in industry judging from the present attitude of many employers. It was a notable fact that men and women were on strike at the present time because employers declined to carry out arbitration awards. Trade unionists were so engrossed in trying to push up wages that they had not time to consider reconstruction problems. It was right, he held, to increase wages to the highest possible point, because employers did not deny that they were only waiting for their opportunity to depress conditions.

Miss Margaret Ashton held that the introduction of new machinery and the subdivision of processes had destroyed the old standard of wages in many industries. Employers did not hesitate to alter machines slightly in order to evade the obligation to pay women the same piece rates as men, and if they did this in the time of the nation's emergency, what hope was there after the war unless a new ideal was followed? Would it not be possible, she asked, to devise a system, to be put into operation after the war, under which women who did not desire long hours could work half-time at piece rates which would be the same for men and women? Schemes of this kind should be worked out before the end of the war, and men's trade unions should undertake the organization of women's labor.

BRITISH COOPERATORS DISCUSS FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—That cooperative interest is awakening on the question of food prices was evidenced at the conference of delegates, representing 1,275,000 members of cooperative societies, held at Sheffield recently.

A resolution calling upon the Government to take immediate action in the matter was carried unanimously, and the question of placing the cooperative organization at the disposal of the Government was also discussed.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P., during the course of a paper read at the conference, said: "It is my clear view that public purchasing and control should, as far as practicable, be extended for the benefit of the civil population, and that food should be placed by the Government on the retail market subject to conditions that will insure its sale at the lowest possible price. This might apply to meat, bacon, and other commodities largely imported from outside.

"With respect to the distribution of these commodities at fair retail prices, the cooperative movement, if it got a real chance, could render great assistance in this direction, and could set a standard which would be observed all round. In any movement to resist rising prices, much greater use should be made of the cooperative societies. In the ordinary capitalist sense a cooperative society does not make profit, and was started for quite a different purpose. There would be no point in an artificial and unnecessary inflation of prices, since the surplus would have to be handed back to the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases."

In the discussion which followed Mr. Anderson's paper, it was contended by one speaker, that cooperators were in error when they charged the same prices for goods as the private traders. Prices should be lowered and dividends reduced. Another delegate stated that the cooperative society which he represented had tried selling goods below market prices, and as a consequence other societies had taken advantage of the position by raising their dividend. Although opinion was divided as to the advisability of placing the distributive machinery of the cooperative movement at the disposal of the Government, the majority of delegates appeared to favor the idea.

BY OTHER EDITORS

What Keeps Freight Cars Busy

WASHINGTON TIMES — Anybody looking for an explanation of the coal shortage just at this season, will find illuminating information in a statement of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, appertaining to the shipments of motor cars in October. It appears that they totaled 19,510 cars. This was the largest month's shipments in the history of the industry. One year previous, October 1915, holds second place, with 17,848 cars. Automobiles constitute a pretty large drop in the bucket of industrial shipments; quite a little splash, in fact. The iron and steel manufacturers report similar expansion of their tonnage, all to be moved by the rails. In almost every other direction there is the same testimony to the great increase of demand on the railroads. Automobiles probably occupy the cars longer, and have to be hauled farther, than the average of other freights. They are distributed from the interior to all sections of the country, pretty uniformly in relation to population.

Cause of High Prices

CHICAGO JOURNAL—There are two great reasons for the high prices now prevailing and likely to prevail for some time to come. One is that the supply of most commodities has deminished while the demand has increased, and the other is that selfish interests, taking advantages of the needs of the people, have combined to boost prices even higher and faster than they would have risen if left to the working of supply and demand. The workings of the first cause are easily shown in the case of wheat. The whole world's wheat supply is lessened this year by at least 25 per cent. In meats, there has been for years a steady decline in the ratio of meat animals to human beings. Obviously, such conditions were bound to result in rising prices. That has been the history of every great war. Unfortunately, evidence is accumulating that prices have been manipulated by little cliques in each market and to some extent by leagues which reach every market. It should be the effort of all municipal, state and national governments to expose such conspiracies and where possible punish their authors.

Change in the Indian

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—That the passion for efficiency is far-reaching is indicated by a "little preachment" made in the Carlisle Arrow, published by the students of the famous Indian school, by the superintendent of the institution. He tells his charges that for whatever occupation they plan to equip themselves, preparation must be of the most intensely thorough kind. He urges that the housekeeper and the farmer take no less pains in their training than the teacher or the mechanic. "You will be prepared," he adds, "to do good not only to yourselves but for others; we cannot find happiness alone in work for ourselves. This would be pretty good advice for almost any young white man. It is significant of the change in the situation of the Indian that the superintendent quotes Emerson and Dr. Eliot in addressing the students, seemingly with full confidence that he is speaking to those who will understand.

As to a Wheat Embargo

MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR—The master bakers of the country are anxious for the government to put an embargo on wheat, so that no more of it may be exported. They claim that the high price of flour is the result of wheat exportation to other countries. The Government has placed embargoes on certain articles or commodities in the past, and has the right to do so again whenever it deems it necessary. An embargo that would lower the price of the ultimate consumer's loaf of bread would be very welcome down this way. But if what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander the western wheat raisers might demand that an embargo be placed on southern cotton, in order to bring its price down to the normal. The trouble with artificial remedies of this sort, including protective tariffs, is that it raises no end of complications. One thing calls for another and leads to legislative chaos.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOULOUSE, France — On the initiative of the Italian Consul at Toulouse, the Franco-Italian committee of that city has organized a mission for the purpose of studying the best means of providing openings for the exports of both countries. The mission will go into the question of export credits, and will report on the advisability of forming new steamship lines which will connect the ports of the South of France with those of Italy and Sicily. The mission is to visit Rome, Naples, Catania, Palermo, Florence, Bologna, Milan and Turin.

PAPER IMPORT RESTRICTIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British government has decided to make further restrictions on the importation of paper, so that only one-half the weight, on the basis of the importation in 1914, will be allowed to come in. The restriction on the importation of paper-making materials remains at one-third as heretofore. The Royal Commission on Paper have therefore issued supplementary regulations to give effect to this further restriction:

(e) In order to give effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government that the imports of paper must now be reduced by one-half, instead of by one-third as heretofore, the licenses issued by the commission for importations in respect of the supply allowed for the four months November, 1916, to February, 1917, will be reduced, so that the allowance for that period will be one-fourth less than it would have been if the reduction had remained at one-third.

(f) Where a sufficient balance of the supply for that period remains to be licensed the further reduction will be taken off that balance. Where there is no such balance, or the balance is less than the required reduction, the licenses already issued for that period will be reduced by the weight necessary to make the requisite adjustment. Where this is not possible because the license has been used, the excess imported will be debited against next year's license.

(g) No further reduction is at present being made in the weight of paper-making materials for which licenses are being issued. Buyers of paper who are entitled under the regulations of the commission to supplies of British-made paper on the basis of their 1914 purchases will still be entitled to their two-thirds supply as heretofore, but buyers who are entitled to supplies of imported paper will now only be able to have one half of their purchases in 1914, so far as the period November, 1916, to February, 1917, is concerned. If they have already had more than their proportionate supply their right will be adjusted in the same way as licenses will be under the preceding regulation.

(h) It is hoped that makers of and dealers in paper will not increase the price of paper here in consequence of the reduction in the supply of foreign paper. Should, however, complaint be made and established that prices have been unreasonably advanced the commission may at once reduce or stop the supplies of the offender.

For the purposes of these regulations the word "paper" includes all kinds of paper and cardboard, including strawboard, pasteboard, and mill pulp board, and manufactures of paper and cardboard, such as printed forms, paper for writing with printed headings, calendars, show-cards, posters, labels, color and lithographic printing other than in book form, and catalogues and price-lists printed for persons in the United Kingdom, and all periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

BRITAIN RESTRICTS PRIVATE BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Munitions states that the continued demand for labor for the construction of munition factories and other buildings of urgent national importance and the enormous demand for steel for the purposes of the war have compelled the Ministry of Munitions, in the national interest, to place certain restrictions upon private building. It would be idle to pretend, continues the announcement, that the restrictions will cause no inconvenience. What is important to make clear is that such inconvenience as the regulations may entail is an unavoidable consequence of the nation's urgent need. Every trade in the country has had to take its share in the great task of finding men for the army. The building trade has had the additional duty of assisting in the equipment of the forces, for the immense increase in the output of munitions, could never have been achieved if new factories had not been constructed at unexampled speed. Nor is the work by any means finished. Mr. Montagu in his statement in the House of Commons, said: "I hope that the country will not think that all has been accomplished." There are, indeed, many new factories which urgently require more building labor for their completion and the housing of those who are to work in the factories is also a problem which must be faced. At the same time every available man must be released for service in the navy or the army. It is obvious that under these conditions private building must be restricted and that building labor must be used to supply the most urgent national needs. The necessity for restriction is made still greater by the fact that the use of constructional steel in private building work limits the available supply of material which is essential for the prosecution of the war.

Some inconvenience all those connected with the building industry must be prepared to face—in the interests of a nation at war. The demand for building labor for munition factories and other national work is large. The public would be well advised to take advantage of the period during which the regulations are in force to get plans prepared for future undertakings, so that work may be ready to start when the demobilization of the army begins after the war. If this can be prepared for beforehand it will be of great advantage when the problems of demobilization become urgent.

GREAT VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN LOUISIANA

John M. Parker Puts Yearly Total at One Hundred Millions—Eighty-five Feed Crops

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The remarkable growth of Louisiana agriculturally, the great quantity and value of the state's farm products, and the opportunity for advancement along these lines, were well illustrated at a mass meeting to consider Louisiana's livestock problem, held in the auditorium of the Association of Commerce here.

John M. Parker, Progressive Party vice-presidential candidate, was one of the speakers, though neither he nor any of the others touched on politics. Mr. Parker declared that the crude agricultural products of Louisiana amount to more than $100,000,000 yearly, adding: "There is opportunity for 25 to 50 per cent increase in this amount, if judicious, intelligent, advanced farming methods are used." Mr. Parker is one of the most successful farmers of Louisiana, maintaining a model farm. "Thorough cultivation," he went on, "on the Davis plantation, at Jackson, Miss., has made land, which produced only 11 bushels of oats to the acre, bring forth 70 bushels. What has been done on this Mississippi farm can be done on almost any Louisiana farm, and is being done on many of them. The advance made in farming in Louisiana in the last five years has been more than 500 per cent."

Other speakers at the meeting showed that, while five years ago there was not a silo in Louisiana, today they are being built at the rate of 500 a year. Three years ago there were only 1000 fine hogs in Louisiana; today there are more than 14,000, while more than 2000 head of thoroughbred cattle were imported into the State in the past year. Eighty-five feed crops are raised in the State, and, except in the extreme northern part of the State, there is no winter, both these features combining to make it an ideal cattle-raising country.

The meeting, which was considered a success as a forerunner of the livestock show to be held here in November, was presided over by Neal M. Leach, a prominent railroad man, and, among the speakers, was Mayor Martin Behrman.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—At a recent meeting of the council of the British Cotton-Growing Association, held in Manchester, it was announced that the purchases of cotton in Lagos up to Sept. 23 amounted to 9198 bales as compared with 5852 bales for the same period of last year and 13,486 bales for 1914. The purchases of cotton in Northern Nigeria to Aug. 31 amounted to 10,522 bales, as compared with 531 bales to Aug. 31, 1915, and 518 bales for 1914.

As a result of the arrangements with the West African merchants and the Government, it was also stated that shipments are now coming forward more satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that the whole of last season's crop will have been shipped to Liverpool by the end of March next.

There is a considerable accumulation of baled cotton, however, in the interior of Uganda, owing to the shortage of available steamers on the lake and the delays on the Uganda railway. The question has been taken up with the Government, and there is reason to believe that the position will shortly improve. The reports regarding the growing crop in Uganda continue satisfactory, and it is estimated that the crop will amount to about 40,000 bales, which is about the same figure as in the year prior to the war. It was reported that in Nyasaland the acreage under cotton grown by Europeans is the largest yet planted in the Protectorate—namely, 29,578 acres, as compared with 24,006 in the previous year. A statement was submitted showing that 3190 bales of cotton have been sold by the association since last meeting.

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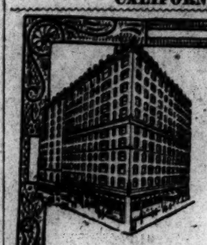

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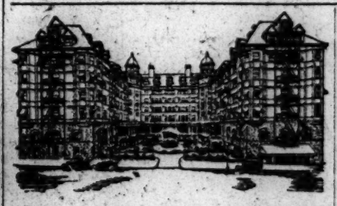

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BIRMINGHAM Y. M. H. A. TO BUILD STRUCTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Plans for the raising of a building fund to cover the cost of a structure to house the Birmingham Young Men's Hebrew Association are now being considered by leading members of the organization. In a recent address at the temple Emanu-El to the members of the association, Ben Seelig Washer of Louisville told how Nashville, Tenn., had erected an $89,000 structure, and the local association was encouraged to go ahead and crystalize their present hopes into a $75,000 Y. M. H. A. building.

No vote was taken as to what action the association deemed advisable, but it was announced that a meeting will be called three weeks hence, at which the plans would be formulated Following that meeting the Y. M. H. A. proposes to launch a vigorous campaign to raise funds

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PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEET SEED IS NEW INDUSTRY

Utah Agricultural College Has Succeeded in Getting Results in Sufficient Quantities

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—An increase of $10,000 has been granted in the agricultural appropriation act of 1917 for aiding in the development and improvement of American strains of sugar beet seed and especially for the establishment of a permanent sugar beet industry in the United States, says the Deseret News.

The beet sugar industry in the United States has assumed great proportions, in spite of the fact that American growers of beets have had to look to Europe mainly for their seed. The production of sugar beet seed is a new but important industry in the United States and one that has received added importance due to the shortage in sugar-beet seed resulting from the European war.

Most of the work done in the United States in the production of sugar beet seed has been done by the United States department of agriculture, the experiment station of the Utah Agricultural College, and the North Dakota experiment station. The Utah station has gone beyond the work of producing the seed and has demonstrated that it can be produced in quantities for commercial purposes.

In 1902, at the same time that the United States government began the study of sugar beet seed, the Utah station took up the work. After countless experiments and tests, covering nine years, they were able to announce that they had produced a strain of sugar beet seed superior to any of the European strains in productivity and sugar content of the resulting crop. This statement was corroborated by several sugar companies who found that greater yield per acre of beets with higher sugar content resulted from using Utah seed.

In 1911, when a superior seed had been obtained, the problem was to produce the seed in commercial quantities. Since then the station has been working upon this problem and it has now been demonstrated that a superior sugar beet seed can be produced in quantities sufficient to supply the demand of the factories of this country. In this work, the Utah Agricultural College has been working in conjunction with several sugar companies. The results obtained by the college experts upon an experimental scale, have all been corroborated by these companies in a large way.

As a result of the work done by Utah, several companies in other western states have been led to experiment in the production of sugar beet seed. Graduates of the Utah Agricultural College have been in great demand in this regard.

WASHINGTON CLOCK SENT TO MT. VERNON

DALLAS, Tex.—The grandfather clock and its companion piece, a combination thermometer and barometer that belonged to George Washington and stood in Mount Vernon during General Washington's lifetime, has been bought by the Mount Vernon Association and sent to the home of the first President. The clock has been in the custody of the Dallas Scottish Rite Cathedral Association since May, 1915.

The clock, says the News, is nine feet high and 18 inches wide. It still keeps almost perfect time, not varying more than one half minute a week, although it has been running for more than 200 years. In addition to the time of day it shows the day of the month and changes of the moon. It is practically in a perfect state of preservation.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE WORK

MADISON, Wis.—The third national conference on universities and public service will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15 and 16. The Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service accepted the invitation of Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania to hold its third national conference at the University of Pennsylvania. Noted educators and others interested in the improvement of the public service are to attend this conference. These conferences are the result of the realization of the fact that universities must offer the facilities for the proper training of students for the public service.

Some of the subjects to be discussed are: Is specific training for public service a university function; if so, what is the proper form of university organization and method to be used; the relation of women to the administration of public affairs; how to modify professional training to prepare men better for public service; the national civil service law, and private civil service schools; the place of the high school in training for public service schools; the place of the high school in training for public service and citizenship; the reason men leave the public service and the remedy.

SHORTAGE OF HELP IN FRUIT ORCHARDS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At the beginning of the annual demand for fruit pickers, which has just begun at the Richester employment bureau, while near-by peach growers have placed orders for all the men the office can send them, it is noticeable that some are finding it hard to obtain men because they offer wages below the scale paid in other lines, says the Democrat and Chronicle.

Inquiries are being received from men in all parts of the state in regard to the size of the apple crop and the possibility of obtaining employment at picking in this vicinity. In one case, four men asked for the name of an apple grower.

In the women's department, the supply of women workers has been increasing slowly, but girls without experience are still being sought for factory work. Factories seem to be making additional inducements to obtain women.

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The Fashion, the Time, the Individual Woman

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According to the fashion and the time."

Petruchio—"Marry, and did; but if you be remember'd,
I did not bid you mar it to the time."
—Taming of the Shrew, Act IV, Scene 3.

This quotation from Shakespeare, on the ever-recurring subject of prevailing fashions, forms the text of a volume just issued by one of the best-known style authorities of today, Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney of New York. It is surely gratifying to find, in a woman so conversant with the history, sources, and fluctuating changes of fashion—and one who selects and exhibits such fashions—so ardent an insistance on individual styles for individual women. To follow the "fashion and the time" in so far as these make for beauty and appropriateness in dress, but not to "mar it to the time," if this means absurdity of detail and arbitrary changes of line—is the theme of this book, "What to Wear."

"The tendency of most women who read anything about dress is to look for some set rule of thumb about what to wear and what not to wear. Any real help to any woman on the subject of dress must come to her from her own observation and thinking for herself, and not from following blindly what other women do," observes Mrs. Whitney in her opening chapter. "Many women still think of dress as something that affects only their own appearance, their purse, and the effect upon beholders. But women's dress is a great economic question . . . Everything that is done to make women better dressed from the viewpoint of art and efficiency, helps not only to improve their looks and increase their usefulness to themselves, but assists directly to improve the condition of hundreds of thousands of men and women at work in the industries allied with women's dress, and indirectly affects for good every phase of life surrounding these men and women. . . .

"Women now wish to take a more important place in the scheme of modern life, yet they cling to many of their shackles of dress. . . . I do not wish to have women dressed in uniforms. I believe in individual clothes, and I hope that women will always have attractive ones. Clothes that are truly attractive today ought to be exactly as attractive as long as they last. It is senseless to spend money one season at the behest of anybody, for any garment whatsoever, merely because it is for sale. Unless it looks well on us, we ought not to wear it. Unless it is useful for our needs, be they serious or frivolous, we ought not to get it in the first place. If becoming, if serviceable, these features make the garment good enough to wear so long as the garment endures. . . .

"Women suffer more or less patiently the slavery of dressing 'like other women,' when they could be as free as air if they but once had imagination enough to think what freedom from wrong dress would mean. . . .

"I appeal to women who read this: have the courage to wear what you like—set the fashion yourself, instead of following somebody else's lead. I recall a few years ago coming across a New York fashion editor in Paris who was literally gnashing her teeth over a cable she had just received from her home office. It said:

"'Secure a page of new Paris sweaters.' She fairly stormed as long as I would listen, over the 'stupidity of supposing that French women knew anything about, ever had seen, ever would wear, and therefore ever could design such a hideous thing as a sweater!'

"Yet, for several seasons now, Paris has been designing sweaters—so useful but also so picturesque that they have become the mainstay of all country . . . toilettes for young and old, at home and abroad. They are not worn merely to keep warm in, but to look jolly well in. At the country club . . . the summer skirt, summer blouse, gay sweater, and eye-shading hat are now so generally worn all day long as to make anyone in a formal afternoon toilette look overdressed.

"American women are in a position to help American manufacturers in the clothes industry to make more beautiful fabrics and more worthy products merely by creating a market for them. Demand more beautiful and harmonious fashions, instead of buying the freaks and fads of a passing hour. Think less of the price and more of the value when you go shopping. Insist upon quality in fabric and quality in style. Then you can be sure that the garment you buy has a right to be 'stylish' as long as it lasts. That is real economy in dress."

Then Mrs. Whitney goes on to describe what women would do if really sensible in the matter of dress: "We would rid ourselves of the incubus of fashion, as it exists today. We would spend upon our clothes an amount of money that bore a reasonable relation to our income and to our social needs. We would select clothes easily ready to wear and easily worn. We would have fewer toilettes at any one time. We would buy only such clothes as are well made, of good materials, and in good taste for us. We would care a good deal more for beauty and quality of fabric, color and line, and a great deal less for details of cut. We would refuse to stop wearing anything that had ever been good enough to wear, so long as it looked well and was useful. We could afford to have more beautiful clothes because we should buy fewer and wear them longer. The people who made what was worn would have more stable employment and would be better paid, because more skilled labor would be required.

"Makers of styles cannot alone improve the situation. The wearers of clothes hold the key. Every woman who solves her own dress problem successfully does more than one woman's share toward making us a really well-dressed nation. Her example radiates throughout her circle of acquaintances. One of the best dressed women I know says always, when there is talk of new styles:

"'But I do not wish to be dressed stylishly. I wish only to dress elegantly.'

"When you and I are independent of any other standard for our dress than our individual needs and tastes and means, we shall be far on the road to being not only well, but perfectly, dressed."

New Ideas for Muffs

One of the new ideas for the coming winter is novel, pretty, and exceedingly practical. It provides that a celluloid bangle, set with rhinestones, can be used as a muff-keeper. The bangle is attached to the muff by means of a double satin ribbon of narrow width which exactly matches the muff; the celluloid of the bangle can usually be had to match the muff also. This ribbon is about a quarter of a yard long and is sewed at one end to the lining of the muff and at the other end is knotted over the bangle. The bangle then is secure on the arm and the muff can dangle merrily in this way and the hands will be free when one wishes.

Muffs this season will be carried in the evening and should match the wrap or its trimming. This is a sensible fashion, for it is an innovation in comfort and one that it is hoped will be maintained for every winter season.

Preferred among new muff shapes is the one perfectly round in form, called the canteen muff. This is mostly chosen in medium size; but melon shaped, half round, and fancy flat muffs will also be seen. Many are likely to be devised of some fabric and merely a band or so of fur, or imitation fur which is now so well made that it answers nicely for many occasions. The woman who is skillful at contriving her accessories from a little piece of the material of her suit, or its trimming, will find she can make her own muff, as well as girdle and hand bag, to match each other as the mode requires they should do.

The Women of China

Chinese women, in their homes, are arising from the long bondage of past centuries, and this transitional stage is glowing with interest. Mrs. Anderson Strait, who is now lecturing in the United States on China and the Chinese, has much to say concerning the women of that land. Mrs. Strait was, in fact, enabled to gain a greater insight into the ways of this people than is accorded the average traveler. Through her son, in command of a United States gunboat stationed on the Yangtsze-Kiang River, many things were opened up to her and where she wished to travel she unhesitatingly went alone, receiving always the utmost courtesy from the Chinese, who are famed for this quality.

A Manchu princess in full dress

"The women of China," said Mrs. Strait, "are emerging from oriental seclusion. When one speaks of the women of China, however, it must be clearly kept in thought that there are two distinct divisions, the Manchu women, who belong to the race that 300 years ago conquered China, and the native Chinese. Though these two races live side by side, they have never intermingled until within the last 50 years.

"The Manchu women paint their faces, and it is said the reason for it is to hide their blushes now that they are coming forward. It is certain, whatever the reason, that they are more painted than any clown ever seen. In order to make so much paint and powder adhere, the face is first coated with a thin layer of honey and then the colors and powder are added. The Chinese women do not do this.

"Until 1894, no women of any class were taught to read or write. But, in this year, thousands of Chinese students went from the port cities to study in another land and some women went with them. These were the ones who had found that women in other parts of the world were educated.

"When the revolution occurred (that is, the Chinese rising against the Manchus) many Chinese women fought in men's clothes, and, at this time, one woman in Shanghai organized the "White Hearts." This was a band of women who followed the battlefields from one place to another, doing nursing.

"At this time there were, further, mass meetings of women held in Shanghai and there they gave their jewels for the cause of independence. This was the first time in the history of China that such a thing had ever happened. Then, when the first convention was held under the new Republic, after the Manchus had been overthrown, a small body of intrepid women attended, demanded and gained the vote.

"The Woman's Suffrage Party in China has many objects that it works for, all tending towards the elevation of the standard of women inside and outside of the home. China is learning that it can never become a really great nation while half its population is kept in ignorance. In fact, China is learning to develop, as the greatest of its resources, the women of its country, and they are coming out from behind their screens, their four walls and their courtyards, and taking their place in the march of progress. All woman's education here for centuries has been solely in manners, etiquette and consideration for others. Their voices are soft and gentle and many of our women could learn from them in manners. They have books and books among the Chinese classics on this training of the women in gentleness.

"Poetical and charming, if quaint, are the names chosen for little girls; one, for instance, 'My-thousand-ounces-of-gold' and another 'My-little-pearl.' Many flower names are given, but every name means something.

"Many of the ways of the Chinese are oddly opposite from the occidental ways. Thus, the Chinese women wear trousers and coats and men wear robes; the seat of honor at a dinner party is at the left instead of the right; sweets are served first and soup last; men keep on their hats and apologize if for any reason they have to remove them; letters are written from bottom to top and from left to right; sign-boards hang perpendicularly instead of horizontally; men do chamber work, and women become expert boat women; one shakes one's own hand instead of a friend's on meeting; the women do not eat with the men of their family.

"The fashions in dress are far from changeable in China. Century after century finds only slight differences, and these so small as not to be apparent to foreigners. Those who adopt American dress do not gain in appearance. The Manchu ladies still wear their hair highly ornamented and these decorations are formed largely of gold fringe and gold flowers.

"In the last half of the Empress Dowager's reign, though she had been in her earlier years firm against foreign invasion, she took an equally decided stand for many reforms and in 1906 educational schools were first made generally possible to women; through her influence, in all 40,000 schools, colleges and universities were established and learning was opened up to women.

"The Chinese were so eager for western knowledge that it is said to have been the greatest renaissance of learning the world has ever witnessed.

"Despite all this, however, women's standing is such in China that, at a Chinese dinner party given for me at the Chinese Club in Shanghai, neither myself, my son, nor his wife transgressed the Chinese rule of etiquette by asking for any of the absent Chinese wives. And they were all absent, though the men were of high standing, one having graduated at Yale; yet the custom of the country could not be transgressed by even asking for his wife.

"The new world encroachment, though, was shown in that a Victrola was added to the music furnished during the dinner by the little 'sing-song girls.' One of these girls was allotted to each guest. Mine was dressed in light blue satin trousers and coat, and her 'lily feet,' to use the Chinese expression, were encased in little embroidered shoes. She carried a little samisen, a banjo-like instrument of three strings which she twanged to her songs; her amah, or nurse, was in attendance. She had never seen a foreign woman in evening dress before and asked one of the interpreters if we were not cold, for her little coat was lapped over and buttoned tight up to the chin. These little 'sing-song girls' came in when the dinner was almost finished and sat and sang and played. The dinner itself, illustrative of Chinese fare, was about 25 courses in length. Not knowing the number, of course, I ate what I liked of the first dishes and had to omit some of the last courses. This was not an abnormally long affair; a formal dinner to an official consists of 100 courses.

"The first course was the sweets: watermelon seeds and candied fruits. Neither bread nor butter, cream nor sugar were served at any part of the meal. The Chinese know nothing of such things; they have no cows. Butter for foreigners there is carried into the country in tins from Australia.

"Sharks' fins were served as one course, and of these I had a second helping, finding them delicious. They were served hot in a rich sauce and had a gelatinous consistency.

"These, like many other items of the menu, were placed in one large dish in the table's center and every one helped himself with chopsticks, transferring the food from this center dish to the mouth.

"When the meal was finished the tablecloth looked like the spokes of a wheel where the food had dripped in the transfer. At times individual plates were given us, but mostly we ate by dipping into the same dish in Far Eastern mode. There were no napkins and no flowers on the table, nothing but the dish of steaming hot food. Skins of ducks browned and wrapped in wafers made from flour and water were another course; while bamboo sprouts formed a third, and shrimps a fourth. No two dishes were served together, but each was brought separately.

"This dinner was a contrast to the simple dinner given to me in Japan where there was nothing but eels and rice.

"Though, at the Chinese dinner, we wore our best raiment, the Chinese Lieutenant-Commander's brocaded silk robes quite overshadowed ours.

"On the whole I enjoyed the dinner. No impression of coarse food should be obtained from the foregoing description of the dinner, for in delicacy of cooking the Chinese rank next the French."

The Gay Little Gift Shops

The popularity of wood as a material for doorstops, telephone furnishings, book ends, and desk furnishings, wanes not. Painted tin and iron also hold their own, and the French and Japanese fabrics, in articles for toilette and personal adornment, dominate the shops.

The wooden desk sets, book ends and doorstops are so cubist in style and impressionistic in color and design that, unless quite won over to this recent form of artistic expression, one gasps a bit at the first onset of these gay troupes, dancing atilt on one toe, or coquettishly laughing into one's face from their pedestals, arrayed in their bright, colorful apparel. One unconsciously steps more lightly in their presence. There is something in the pose, the colors, the facial touch, that strikes a sportive atmosphere, and one begins to take himself less seriously, more buoyantly.

In another corner, the last word in nosegays invites one to examine. Here are little gold and enamel balls, too, pendant from a small gold chain. Within is a piece of absorbent cotton, saturated with delicate perfume.

The painted iron doorstops, made of gay bouquets or baskets of fruit, of French make, are the latest in doorstops. The soldiers and the wooden dolls are still the favorites, however. Nothing has as yet taken the place of the comparatively new painted wood desk furnishings. In ivory, pink, blue, rose, and green, with gay little wreaths of rosebuds, these challenge one to frolicsome mood. Fit comrades of these desk furnishings are the little trays with quaint scenes from Colonial days, the old yule side, with dainty mesdames seated by, chatting and spinning; even the old chintz-hung walls and the oak ceilings are pictured. A saucy black cat holds a candlestick poised on the end of her tail or upon her arched back, of painted wood, and coquets with you from the corner of the desk or from a mantel in another part of this shop. Wooden candy pails, of bright yellow, festooned with garlands of pink roses, in dark and light blues and soft browns, so dear to the heart of the child, and just made for that nursery, invite one to buy. Painted tin serving trays, the black enamel dashed with sprays of roses, and a medallion in the center, make their appeal.

The rich Florentine leather table mats and book covers, with their soft colors inwrought by hand, much like the tooled work in leather so much done by Americans of late, show you possibilities in decorative effects in your home. The French tapestry pillows and workbags with their soft, old-world colors, their quaint figures and landscapes, are appealing, after much garish modernism.

As to Night Frocks

Crepe de chine still holds its own; but as the cold weather approaches people will be glad to turn to nuns veiling, viyella, and other wool materials, says the Queen, London. The vogue for night frocks, carried out usually in patterned silk or delaine, and generally finished with a touch of black at the ribbon-threaded empire waist, must not be ignored by those who desire the chic amongst such things; and they it is who appraise at their worth the black silk and crepe de chine nightgowns and underwear which must also be reckoned with.

Apple and Prune Stuffing

Here is a delicious stuffing for roast goose, the season for which is rapidly approaching. Mix well 3 cups of dry breadcrumbs with 2 tablespoons of melted butter, 1 teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper and paprika, and a half teaspoon of thyme. Then add 1 cup of tart apples cut into cubes, ½ cup of stoned raw prunes, and ½ cup of English walnuts broken into pieces. Mix thoroughly.

Caramel Sauce

Cream 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 cup of brown sugar. Add 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 pint of water, and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Flavor to taste and cook smooth.

Oysters Again

Oyster Omelet—Chop very fine 12 large oysters, or double that number of small ones. Beat the yolks and whites of 6 eggs separately, as for nice cake—the whites until they stand in a heap. Put 3 tablespoons of butter in a frying pan and heat while you are mixing the omelet. Stir 1 cup of milk into a deep dish with the yolks, and season with salt, pepper, and chopped parsley. Next put in the chopped oysters, beating vigorously as you add them gradually. When they are thoroughly incorporated, pour in 1 tablespoon of melted butter; and, finally, whip in the whites lightly and with as few strokes as possible. If the butter in the frying pan is hot—and it ought to be, so that the omelet may not stand uncooked—put the mixture into the pan. Do not stir it, but, when it begins to stiffen, "to set," in the culinary phrase, slip a broad-bladed, round-pointed dinner knife (or, if you have a palette knife or spatula, it would be better to use this) around the sides, and cautiously under the omelet, so that the butter may reach every part. Cook slowly, and, as soon as the center is fairly set, turn out on a hot dish, by holding the dish up side down over the frying pan and dexterously turning the latter over. This brings the browned side of the omelet uppermost. This omelet is delicious and easily made.

Pickled Oysters—Put 100 large oysters, liquor and all, into a porcelain-lined kettle. Salt to taste. Heat slowly until the oysters are very hot and plump and the edges curled, but do not boil. Take them out with a perforated skimmer and set aside to cool. To the liquor which remains in the kettle add 1 pint of white vinegar, 1 dozen blades of mace, 2 dozen whole cloves, 2 dozen whole black peppers, and 1 large red pepper broken into bits. Bring to boiling point and let boil 5 minutes. When the oysters are almost cold, pour the mixture over them, scalding hot. Cover the jar and put away in a cool place. Next day put the pickled oysters into glass cans with tight tops. Keep in the dark, where they are not liable to become heated.. Oysters thus prepared have been kept for as long as three weeks in the winter. If the can is opened, the contents should be used up as soon as practicable. The air, like the light, will turn them dark.

Roast Oysters—"There is no pleasanter frolic, on an autumn evening, in regions where oysters are plentiful, than an impromptu 'roast' in the kitchen. There the oysters are hastily tossed into the fire by the peck. You may consider that your fastidious taste is marvelously respected if they are washed first," says a writer in an old-time cookbook. "A bushel basket is set to receive the empty shells, and the click of the oyster knives forms a constant accompaniment to the hum of laughing voices. Nor are oysters amiss on the quiet supper table, when the good man comes in from the cold keen air. Wash and wipe the oyster shells and lay them in the oven, if it is quick; upon the top of the stove, if it is not. When the shells open they are done. Pile in a large dish and send to the table. Remove the upper shell by a deft wrench of the knife, leaving the oyster on the lower shell; season with pepper-sauce and melted butter, and you have the very finest aroma of the bivalve."

Steamed Oysters—If you have no steamer, improvise one by the help of a colander with a pot-lid fitting closely into it, at a little distance from the top. Wash some oyster shells and lay them in such a position in the bottom of the colander that the liquor will not escape from them when the shells open,—that is, with the upper shell down. Cover with a cloth thrown over the top of the colander, and press the lid hard down upon this to exclude the air. Set over a pot of boiling water so deep that the colander, which should fit into the mouth, does not touch the water. Boil hard for 20 minutes; then make a hasty examination of the oysters. If they are open, you are safe in removing the cover. Serve on the half shell, or in a hot chafing dish. Sprinkle a little salt over them and a few bits of butter; but be quick in whatever you do, for the glory of the steamed oyster is to be eaten hot.

Oyster and Kidney Pudding—Parboil and slice 4 lamb kidneys. Add 1 pint of oysters and their liquor or juice, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon salt, sprinkle of pepper and 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley. Cook gently without boiling until the oysters curl. Put into a bowl, thicken the juice with 1 tablespoon flour, put a top crust over, and bake.

Oysters Creole—Drain 1 quart of oysters, wash, and remove all bits of shell from each one. If very large, cut in half. Scald 1 pint of milk or cream and thicken with ¼ cup of butter and ½ cup of flour made into a paste. Season with salt, pepper, ½ teaspoon of onion juice, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice, 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley, and 2 tablespoons of chopped pimentos. Cook until thick and creamy, then add the oysters. When plump, serve in timbale cases or paté shells.

A Luminous Dial for the Watch

If one has occasion often to consult one's watch during the night, or in the dark, the dial may be made luminous by the following process. Procure an ounce of calcium sulphide, luminous. (The cost will be about $1, but it will serve for as many as 50 watches.) This element absorbs light, and, after being exposed to any bright light for five minutes, it will glow with a purple light for about four hours. Remove the crystal from the watch to be treated, and with a pen dipped in shellac go over the numerals and the hands. Some may prefer to make dots only, at the numerals. Pour out the calcium on a clean piece of paper, dip your finger in it, and press some on the moist shellac. Allow about five minutes for it to dry. The calcium not used may be returned to the bottle.

Little Observations on the Fashions

There is a greater tendency than usual this year towards the careful matching of costumes and their accessories. Not only should the hat match the suit or coat, but the shoes and stockings should blend in tone and the gloves should match as nearly as possible. Veils, too, must match or harmonize in tone.

An effective and inexpensive material for evening coats is furniture velours. This is very wide, considerably lower in price than dress velours, and does not mat or spot as easily as the latter.

New Collars for Old Coats

Last season's street suit is being gotten out and furbished up for early fall wear, and the girl who is up to date will probably want to give her tweed or serge coat a thick square collar of some deep-pelt fur fabric. The heavy gray plushes are pretty for this, or any of the other simulated furs. The narrow cloth collar looks a little meager and old-fashioned this year, but the larger collar can easily be sewn on over the small one, the old lapels being left in place in front. The coat will be quite transformed.

Apple Water

This is a refreshing and palatable drink. Pare and quarter one large juicy pippin, the most finely flavored you can get. Do not core it. Put it on the fire in a porcelain saucepan with three cups of cold water—one quart if the apple is very large. Boil, closely covered, until the apple stews to pieces. Strain the liquor at once, pressing the apple hard in the cloth. Strain this again through a finer bag, and set away to cool. Sweeten with granulated sugar, and ice it for drinking.

Sponge Biscuits

Beat the yolks of 4 eggs, add 1 cup of thin cream or rich milk, and ¼ teaspoon of salt, and then gradually pour on to 1 cup of flour, beating continuously until perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Cut and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the 4 eggs, pour into hot greased gem pans, and bake about 15 minutes in a hot oven, 360 degrees F.

Noodles

For six plates of soup, stir into 4 eggs enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin and leave to dry. Then roll and cut in very thin slices. Drop these into the soup.

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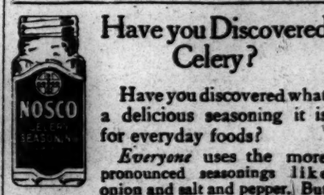

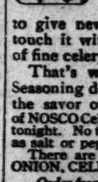

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The First Submarine

The idea of submarine navigation is a very old one. As early as the Fourteenth Century certain crude kinds of diving bells and helmets were used; in 1568 an Englishman, William Bourne, published a book in which he pointed out the value of a boat that could be sailed beneath the surface of the water, and in 1624 a play written by Ben Jonson and produced in London referred to submarines. But the first man to really build and navigate a submarine was Dr. Cornelius van Drebel, who is described as "a native of Alkmaar (Holland), a very fair and handsome man, and of very gentle manners." This man went to the court of King James I of England, where he was lodged at Eltham Palace and treated as an honored guest.

The story goes that he was one day walking along the banks of the Thames when he "noticed some sailors dragging behind their barques baskets full of fish; he saw that the barques were weighed down in the water, but that they rose a little when the baskets allowed the ropes which held them to slacken a little. The idea occurred to him that a ship could be held under water by a somewhat similar method and could be propelled by oars and poles." So, acting on this theory of his and well supplied with money from the royal treasury, van Drebel designed and built three submarines, between the years 1620 and 1624. These, we read, much resembled big rowboats, covered closely with thick, well-greased leather to make them watertight. Harsdoffer, a writer of this period, said that:

"King James himself journeyed in one of them on the Thames. There were, on this occasion, twelve rowers besides the passengers, and the vessel during several hours was kept at a depth of twelve to fifteen feet below the surface."

Another historian, also a Hollander, wrote: "He built a ship in which one could row and navigate under water from Westminster to Greenwich, the distance of two Dutch miles; even five or six miles or as far as one pleased. In this boat a person could see under the surface of the water and without candle-light, as much as he needed to read in the Bible or any other book. Not long ago this remarkable ship was yet to be seen lying in the Thames or London River."

Novel Acrostic

All of the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and written, one below another, two of the rows of letters, reading downward, will spell the Christian name and the surname of the great financier of the Revolution.

Cross-words: 1. Agriculturist. 2. A furrow. 3. Ruins. 4. To mulct. 5. A system of duties imposed by a government. 6. Beginning.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Cross-word enigma: Julius Cæsar.

THE HOME FORUM

Spiritual Worship

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Paul stood "in the midst of Mars' hill" at Athens and declared to his listeners that he had come to tell them the truth about God whom they were ignorantly worshiping, the apostle might have been addressing an audience of Twentieth Century people. His words to the Greeks have the sterling ring of conviction, and they are words which it were well all the peoples of the world pondered. "For as I passed by," he said, "and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

Paul's words were addressed to ignorance. It is always ignorance that needs enlightenment; it is always the human mind which does not know, that requires to learn the truth. It is strange that men have often remained cognizant of the fact that innumerable contradictory beliefs have been held, and are being held, about the nature of God without its seemingly occurring to them that there exists only the truth about Him. They have perhaps been educated in some particular religious school, have absorbed the teaching about the Supreme Being given there, and no matter how unsatisfactory the teaching, they seem to cling to it as to the proverbial straw. It is no exaggeration to say that the bulk of mankind find their beliefs about God of little or no practical value in the daily round of common life. But when Mrs. Eddy rediscovered the truth which Christ Jesus taught and put into practice, she brought to the world such a clear, unequivocal and accurate knowledge of God that men have only themselves to blame if they fail to gain an understanding of God which will remove from them the stigma of being ignorant worshipers of the creator; an understanding, too, that will be of practical value in every phase of human activity.

In Science and Health (p. 26) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Our Master taught no mere theory, doctrine, or belief. It was the divine Principle of all real being which he taught and practised." Jesus the Christ understood his Father so well, knew Truth so absolutely, that he saw through each and all of the false religious beliefs which characterized his time. Ritual and ceremony exposed themselves utterly to his spiritual vision, because the law of God, the law of good, was recognized by him to be the one and only law by which man was bound. One of the most deeply interesting conversations the Prophet of Nazareth ever had with a human being is recounted by John. It was with the woman of Samaria at the well. After the Samaritan had expressed herself to him concerning the material worship of her fathers, Jesus said: "But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth," and then he added, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Now Mrs. Eddy, in answer to the question What is God? writes as follows on page 465 of Science and Health: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." It will be observed that Christian Science does not associate what is called matter with God; not one of the synonyms for the Deity just quoted, conveys to the human mind the faintest notion that there is aught material about Him. God is infinite Spirit, Mind, or Soul. But when Mrs. Eddy had come to spiritually perceive that God is infinite Mind, she also saw that what mortals believed to be the opposite of Mind, that which they called matter, could not be real.

It will at once become evident, whenever it is understood that since Spirit is infinite, matter is unreal, that there has been such an impartation of the truth to mankind that the worship of God can never be along the same lines again; God can now be worshiped correctly, that is from the standpoint of the absolute truth. Consider what this means. Since Spirit is All-in-all, Spirit alone has power, Spirit alone has presence; and so-called matter has, speaking absolutely, neither power nor presence. Thus to worship God is really to know God as He is, and to be able to deny the reality of whatever may seem to have existence but which has really none, being only a false belief of the human mind. One of the commonest mistakes mortals make is in believing that God created a material universe and material man, and that since He did so He may be worshiped through the so-called material creation. But the truth is that Spirit or Mind is infinite; and creation, which is altogether spiritual, is the expression of Mind. What, therefore, mortals name matter is a counterfeit or erroneous sense of God's spiritual creation.

Spiritual worship carries with it the power to liberate the human race. The more clearly a man understands the allness of Spirit, the less he finds himself subject to the so-called laws of matter; and this applies in every direction of his life. Take, for example, the effect of the understanding that Spirit is infinite on the belief of sickness. In Spirit there is infinite harmony; go where one may harmony is to be found there, as the perfect expression of perfect Spirit. A sick belief could never arise in perfect Spirit. Sickness never had a real cause, because it could not originate in the one perfect, primal cause, God. Sickness is false belief, seemingly arising from the fallacy that matter is real. It must therefore be denied, and this is scientifically done by according, through spiritual understanding, all power and all presence to Spirit, in other words, by spiritually worshiping God.

Human existence may seem at times tragically material as human beings continue to believe themselves to exist in matter and to be sustained by matter. But the error that life and intelligence are in matter and sustained by matter is a purely illusory belief, and the belief is destroyed just as God is worshiped spiritually. The task which Christian Science sets humanity is the one set it by Christ Jesus. It is to strive to know God as Spirit and to worship Him as Truth, to hold thought steadfastly to the facts of spiritual existence, to recognize no reality in aught but Mind and Mind's spiritual idea, and to rise above the false beliefs of the carnal mind.

Barrie and Fleet Street

"There is a passage in 'When a Man's Single' that has all the appearance of autobiography," writes J. A. Hammerton in his book, "J. M. Barrie and His Books," "and I cannot but think that Rob Angus' impressions of London are nothing other than the thoughts which Fleet Street awakened in the mind of J. M. Barrie when he fared forth from the North determined to make it, and all that it stands for, listen to him:

"'A certain awe came upon Rob as he went down Fleet Street on the one side, and up it on the other. He could not resist looking into the faces of the persons who passed him, and wondering if they edited the Times. The lean man who was in such a hurry that wherever he had to go he would soon be there might be a man of letters whom Rob knew by heart, but perhaps he was only a broken journalist with his eye on half-a-crown. The mild-looking man whom Rob smiled at because when he was half way across the street he lost his head and was chased out of sight by half-a-dozen hansom cabs, was a war correspondent who had been so long in Africa that the perils of a London crossing unmanned him.

"'The youth who was on his way home with a pork chop in his pocket edited a society journal. Rob did not recognize a distinguished poet in a little stout man who was looking pensively at a barrowful of walnuts, and he was mistaken in thinking that the bearded gentleman who held his head so high must be somebody in particular. . . . The offices, however, and even the public buildings, the shops, the narrowness of the streets, all disappointed Rob. The houses seemed squeezed together for economy of space, like a closed concertina. Nothing quite fulfilled his expectations but the big letterholes in the district postal offices. He had not been sufficiently long in London to feel its greatest charm, which has been expressed in many ways by poet, wit, business man and philosopher, but comes to this, that it is the only city in the world in whose streets you can eat penny buns without people's turning round to look at you.'"

An Index of Character

By nothing do men show their character more than by the things they laugh at.—Goethe.

Faithfulness in Small Matters

"It is in piety as in the economy of temporal goods: we shall be sooner ruined by the neglect of trifles than by great expenses. Whoever knows how to make small matters turn to the best account will, in spiritual as well as temporal affairs, amass great riches. The greatest sums are only small ones accumulated and carefully collected. He who lets nothing be lost will soon grow rich.—Fénelon.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Trafalgar Square

In "The Booklover's London," A. St. John Adcock says that Henley gives the finest picture of Trafalgar Square on a "golden day in October," and he quotes from his poem:

"High aloft
Over his couchant lions in a haze
Shimmering and bland and soft,
A dust of chrysoprase,
Our Sailor takes the golden gaze
Of the saluting sun, and flames superb
As once he flamed it on his ocean round,
The dingy dreariness of the picture-place,
Turned very nearly bright,
Takes on a luminous transiency of grace,
And shows no more a scandal to the ground."

"Young Ferdinand, in Disraeli's 'Henrietta Temple,'" the same writer recalls, "came to London with Mr. Glastonbury, and a hackney coach carried them from Bishopsgate to Charing Cross and deposited them at Morley's Hotel, which Disraeli speaks of as in Cockspur Street, but it is now in Trafalgar Square; and next morning the two came out together to see the town, Ferdinand talking all the way, wild with excitement:

"'Is this Charing Cross, sir?—I wonder if we shall ever be able to get over.—Is this the fullest part of the town, sir?—What a fine day, sir!—How lucky we are in the weather!—. . . Who is that?—What is this?—The Admiralty? Oh, let me see the Admiralty! The House of Guards!—Oh, where, where?—Let us set our watches by the Horse Guards.—Mr. Glastonbury, which is the best clock, the Horse Guards' or St. Paul's?—Is that the Treasury?—Can we go in?—That is Downing Street, is it?—Is this Charing Cross still, or is it Parliament Street? Where does Charing Cross end, and where does Parliament Street begin?—By Jove, I see Westminster Abbey!'"

A Wallachian Dance

In her book, "To Gipsyland," Elizabeth Robins Pennell gives a delightful description of her wanderings in Hungary and Transylvania.

"We wandered far and long over the hills," she says, "now clothed in all their autumn pomp of gold and scarlet and bronze, meeting the huge timber-wagons, with the little tented huts on top, where the men slept all day, pulled slowly down by three horses abreast, or else drawn up, in the clearing at the foot of the pass, for the night's camp. We crossed the broad uplands that stretch from range to range, where the sleepy oxen and peasants at the plow crept, white and shining, through the somber fields, and the women astride their white horses, and the men in their low wicker carts, and the crowds on foot, were going to, or coming from, the markets. We set out in the morning when the mountains were flushed with the first rosy light of dawn; and we rode late into the twilight, coming to the last town or village of our day's journey, as men were watering their . . . horses at the wells, and the long procession of white cows and black buffaloes, and pigs and sheep, and geese and goats, went homewards in clouds of dust from their pasture-land.

"We wandered eastward, almost into Moldavia. . . . We strayed into the very heart of Szeklerland, . . . where men proudly call themselves Szeklers, and claim to be sons of the oldest Huns of all who followed Attila on his lawless raids."

"But when I think of that long, lovely autumn, certain days stand out with greater vividness because of the strangeness of the adventure, or its rarer beauty. One was the happy Sunday when, late in the golden September afternoon and in a remote mountain village, we came upon Wallachs dancing on a tiny green by the church, to the music of two gypsies in peasant dress, with the tails of their white shirts sticking out like little skirts below their sleeveless jackets. Everything the people did in this half-eastern land, even their hardest work, had the same unreal effect," the writer says, reminiscent of "footlights rather than the open day." "But no spectacle they presented was quite as theatrical as the Sunday dance on the village green. Had we seen it on the stage, we should have pronounced it overdone, so great was the excess of costume.

"Spangles and tinsel glittered on the aprons of the girls; row upon row of gold and silver and scarlet beads hung about their necks; long ribbons streamed from their plaited hair; the tip of a peacock's feather or a flower was stuck in their gorgeous handkerchiefs over each ear. Large bunches of peacock feathers were in the men's hats, their wide belts were studded close with brass, bells around their boots pealed at every movement. Two by two they walked around the green, holding themselves and taking their steps with a stateliness and grace rarely surpassed by the professional dancer; and then suddenly they began twirling, the white skirts and aprons of the girls flying and showing all their high red boots, the men now and then throwing back their heads and singing mild snatches of improvised song. Once or twice a girl smiled, but it was mostly a solemn performance, . . . and there was an impressive Oriental monotony in the tune they danced to, cracked though the fiddles of the gypsies were. We stood looking with the people of the village, a Roumanian woman's arm about my waist, while the sun sank and the moon rose beyond the bank of trees behind the dancers; and we left them there, twirling and singing in the silver moonlight, like the Phrygian girls whom the summer evening of old saw

"'Flashing in the dance's whirls
Underneath the starlit trees
In the mountain villages.'"

Early New England Schools

The following interesting extracts are from Walter Herbert Small's "Early New England Schools":

"Here are two glimpses at the pupils of early time. A master at London, New Hampshire, about 1790, writes: 'My school consisted of about forty pupils. It was composed of both sexes and of all ages. Most of the children under ten years of age wore leather aprons, reaching from their chins to their ankles.' . . . Mrs. Haynes relates of Sudbury: 'The boys wore leather aprons and breeches. . . . The girls wore short loose gowns and skirts and thick leather shoes and woolen stockings. They wore blankets over their heads or their mothers' old cloaks. In the summer they wore gown and skirt and cape bonnet, with bare feet. You might as soon look for a white bear as to see shoes on children in summer time.'

"When the studies were entirely language studies, and were taught strictly memoriter, pupils often reached college or completed their education at a surprisingly early age. Thus President Stiles' diary, which begins in 1769, states, 'Ezra Stiles began to learn Hebrew about this time, aged ten.' The grammar school was entered by boys of eight, as this extract shows: 'I, John Barnard, was born at Boston, Nov. 6, 1681. My parents were respectable and very pious and charitable. In the spring of the eighth year I was sent to the grammar school. My master was the aged and famous Mr. Ezekiel Cheever, and well he merited the fame so heartily given him. I have many interesting memories of him. He placed me in the lowest class, but finding that I soon read through my books, he put me after a few weeks into a higher class, and the next year made me the head of it.'

"Benjamin Franklin also went to grammar school at the same age. 'I was put to the grammar school at eight years of age, my father intending as an offering to God to make me a minister of the church. My readiness in learning to read must have been very early, as I do not remember when I could not read. Later my father sent me to a school for writing and arithmetic. I learned good writing pretty soon but failed in the arithmetic. At ten years of age I was taken home to help my father in his business.' At his age a failure in arithmetic might be considered very pardonable.

"Another precocious pupil was Samuel Kneeland, who says: 'When I was three years old, I was sent to school to a mistress, where I learned to read with great dispatch; in my fifth year I was taken away and put to a writing master; in my seventh year I could flourish a tolerable hand and began my grammar. By the time that I was fourteen, I was considerably proficient in the Latin and Greek languages, and was admitted to Harvard College.'

"Yet, in spite of such examples of precocity, the waste of time in most of the schools must have been atrocious. Here is a record of Boston schools in 1789: 'Until eleven years old, all the pupils did in a whole forenoon or afternoon was to write one page in a copy-book, not exceeding ten lines. When they began to cypher it rarely happened that they performed more than two sums in the simplest rules. These were set in the pupil's manuscript and the operation was there recorded by him. No printed book was used. Such writing and cyphering, however, were too much for one day, and boys who cyphered did so every other day.' Edward Everett states, 'To write a page in a copy-book, and to do a few sums, as it was called, in the elementary rules of arithmetic, was half a day's work in the writing school.'

"Scholars who sought to pass away the time in work brought from home were thus forbidden at Marlborough, New Hampshire, in 1797, when it was voted 'that no child be permitted to bring any work to school of any kind.' Framingham also, in 1800, made the rule 'that no work be allowed to be done in women's schools except the art of lettering,' that is making samplers."

An R. L. Stevenson Letter

In the Mountains, Apia, Samoa.
Monday, Nov. 2, 1890.

My Dear Colvin: This is a hard and interesting and beautiful life that we lead now. Our place is in a deep cleft of Vaca Mountan, some six hundred feet above the sea, embowered in forest . . . I went crazy over outdoor work, and had at last to confine myself to the house, or literature must have gone by the board. Nothing is so interesting as weeding, clearing, and path-making; . . . it is quite an effort not to drop into the former; . . . the strange thing that I mark is this: if I go out and make sixpence, bossing my laborers and plying the cutlass or the spade, idiot conscience applauds me; if I sit in the house and make twenty pounds, idiot conscience wails over my neglect and the day wasted. For near a fortnight I did not go beyond the verandah; then I found my rush of work run out, and went down for the night to Apia; put in Sunday afternoon with our consul, dined with my friend H. J. Moors in the evening, . . . yarned of the islands, being both wide wanderers, till bed time; round to the mission to get Mr. Clarke to be my interpreter; over with him to the King's, whom I have not called on since my return; received by that mild old gentleman; have some interesting talk with him about Samoan superstitions and my land . . . Then up the hill; Jack very fresh, the sun (close on noon) staring hot, the breeze very strong and pleasant; the ineffable green country all round—gorgeous little birds (I think they are humming birds, but they say not) skirmishing in the wayside flowers. About a quarter way up I met a native coming down with the trunk of a cocoa palm across his shoulder. . . .

I have been hard at work since I came; three chapters of "The Wrecker" and since that eight of "The South Sea" book, and, along and about and in between, a hatful of verses. Some day I'll send the verse to you, and you'll say if any of it is any good. I have got in a better vein with "The South Sea" book, as I think you will see; I think these chapters will do for the volume without much change. Those that I did in the "Janet Nicoll," . . . I fear will want a lot of supplying and lightening, but I hope to have your remarks in a month or two upon that point. . . . In "The South Sea" book I have fifty pages copied fair, some of which has been four times, and all twice written; certainly fifty pages of solid scriving inside a fortnight, but I was at it by seven a. m. till lunch, and from two till four or five every day; between whiles, verse and blowing on the flageolet; never outside. If you could see this place! but I don't want anyone to see it till my clearing is done, and my house built.

Rise to Universals

Rise to principles—to universals. Do not scorn truth because men have obscured it. Strive rather to free it from the errors which envelop it, and the prejudices which corrupt it. Do not dash to pieces what has always been the instrument of great deeds because some fanatic has misconceived its omnipotent action. We are on the threshold of a great Age. The Age of the Peoples. Learn to understand the vast, sublime, religious meaning of these words. Rise to the height of your mission as men and citizens. The cooperation of all can alone achieve the work of all. Seek such cooperation in all possible ways with that sincerity . . . that wills the good. There must be no revenge, no premeditated hostility, no blind invectives against a whole order of persons. All general invectives are unjust. Grieve for those who stray from the right path, but do not persecute them. Do not embitter your resentment with useless recrimination. The past is nothing. Open your minds to our words: we begin a new work. . . . Let the spirit of love proceed, not only from your lips, but from your hearts. Trust in God, in the goodness of your cause, and in the power of Truth. Be faithful, and you will conquer.—From "The Patriots and the Clergy" by Mazzini.

The Bramble Flower

Thy fruit full well the schoolboy knows,
Wild bramble of the brake!
So, put thou forth thy small white rose;
I love it for his sake;
Though woodbines flaunt and roses glow
O'er all the fragrant bowers,
Thou need'st not be ashamed to show
Thy satin-threaded flowers;

For dull the eye, the heart is dull,
That cannot feel how fair,
Amid all beauty beautiful
Thy tender blossoms are;
How delicate thy gauzy frill,
How rich thy branchy stem,
How soft thy voice when woods are still
And thou singest hymns to them;
While silent showers are falling slow
And, 'mid the general hush,
A sweet air lifts the little bough,
Lone whispering through the bush!

. . . . . .

Scorned bramble of the brake, once more
Thou biddest me be a boy,
To gad with thee the woodlands o'er
In freedom and in joy.

—Ebenezer Elliott.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916

EDITORIALS

Spain's "Extraordinary Budget"

THE "extraordinary budget" introduced into the Spanish Cortes recently by the Finance Minister, Don Santiago Alba, is in every way a remarkable document. Señor Alba already enjoys a reputation for courage and many other statesmanlike qualities, and the present budget represents preeminently a series of courageous and, in many ways, statesmanlike proposals. The first part of the budget deals, of course, with the common routine needs of the country, and, whilst there is evidence enough here of an able hand, it is when it comes to deal with the great question of "national reconstruction," that Señor Alba's fearlessness becomes specially apparent.

Señor Alba's proposals cover such vexed questions as the reorganization of the army, the development of the navy, the carrying out of public works of all kinds, the building of schools and various institutions of an educational character and, generally, with the work of endowing the nation with those elements "indispensable to its new life." Señor Alba boldly plunges into the question of State assistance to industries, and frankly recommends this policy on the widest possible scale. He proposes to lend money, and to guarantee the interest on capital in the case of such industries as shipbuilding for the Spanish mercantile marine, collieries, iron, steel, copper, and other works. Assistance is also to be given to corporations and individuals engaged in such work as stock farming and fruit farming, the utilization of water power, and the production of agricultural machinery. All these industries are to be protected and assisted, in so far as taxation and dues are concerned, by exemption from stamp fees and such like imposts on their establishment, and by various other means. In addition to all this the Government, in order to encourage the establishment of great industries, engages to guarantee interest up to 5 per cent on all capital actually invested in such business for a period not exceeding fifteen years. Finally the Government is authorized to establish a national agricultural bank, and to arrange loans in cash for all the purposes of cultivation, cattle rearing and agricultural work, in any of its branches. There will also be established a Spanish bank of foreign commerce, which will have for its object the encouragement of Spanish exports, and of the importation of raw materials and auxiliaries for agriculture and other national industries.

Of course, Señor Alba seeks to safeguard the State at every point, and aid is given, in each case, on a carefully-thought-out plan and under well-defined restrictions. Nevertheless, the whole project is undoubtedly a bold one. Political economists cannot fail to regard with some concern the liberality of the proposed Government assistance, whether in the way of loan or guarantee, and the long period through which the extension is proposed. Spain is almost proverbially the land of "tomorrow or next day; any day but today," and, although she is certainly improving in this respect, the improvement cannot yet be said to be so marked as to insure against the many pitfalls which clearly lie in the way of the fulfillment of Señor Alba's proposals. State-loaned capital and State-guaranteed interest are serious encouragements to that attitude, so common in Spain, which is characterized by a strong averseness to looking ahead.

It is probable, however, that Señor Alba's proposals, before they become law, will be modified in many directions, and that even after they become law they will be modified by circumstances, which no one, at present, can accurately gauge. The second largest allowance, for instance, according to Señor Alba's proposals, is to be made to the Ministry of War. In the circumstances, such an apportionment was perhaps inevitable; but when it is recalled that the operation of the "extraordinary budget" is to be spread over fifteen years, it is seen that there are many opportunities for changes, in this and many other directions, as far-reaching as they are, at present, unlooked for.

In whatever way it is viewed, however, Señor Alba's budget is welcome, if only because it represents a sincere desire to place the industries of the country on a sounder basis than hitherto. It may get no further than the Cortes, and, if so, it will not be the first great reformative measure which has been stopped there. Those who have followed the political history of Spain during the past few years, recognize that the country is rapidly changing in its political outlook; that an increasing number of public men are recognizing the necessity of doing more than talking about reform, and that the prospects of honest reformative measures are, perhaps, brighter today than ever before in the history of the country.

Postmasterships Out of Politics

A STEP long desired by all advocates of the merit system and long contemplated by the leaders of the two great political parties of the United States, although frequently postponed for expediency's sake, was assured in the presidential campaign, regardless of the result of the election. In a letter addressed to the National Civil Service Reform League, made public last Monday, President Wilson declared himself unequivocally in favor of legislation providing for the appointment of postmasters, of all classes, through comprehensive civil service examination. Charles Evans Hughes had already declared himself in sympathy with the idea of choosing postmasters of all grades under the merit system.

President Wilson very properly called attention to the fact that the Postmaster-General, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, had recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation that would permit of the extension of the classified civil service so as to include the position of postmaster at offices of the third class, and that in the following year he not only renewed his recommendation, but asked that the position of postmaster at offices of the second class also be included. Congress, however, took no action on these recommendations. The President says that, in the annual report of the Postmaster-General for the last fiscal year, the recommendations already made will not only be renewed, but that, this time, Congress will be asked to include in the desired legislation all first-class postmasters.

Dilatory tactics, it is thus seen, are going to contribute toward bringing about quickly action that, if the earliest recommendation had been followed, might have kept the second and first-class postmasterships out of the civil service regulations for an indefinite time. The President, touching the matter, says: "I am thoroughly in accord with the recommendations of the Postmaster-General, and they have my hearty approval. You understand, however, that the classification of the position does not classify the incumbent, and the person holding the position at the time it is classified will be subject to the same competitive test as others who may apply. When these positions are classified the Postmaster-General will be able to fill many of them by proclamation from the clerical grades, and also by the promotion of postmasters who have demonstrated their ability from a smaller office to one of greater importance."

Through civil service examinations, and through promotions based on merit, a mere subaltern in a small post-office may, perhaps, earn the postmastership of a great city. He will need neither personal nor political friends; he will need no "pull"; his own ability and trustworthiness will count for everything.

Let this be understood thoroughly by the people, and Congress will no longer trifle with a matter of so much importance as that of separating the postoffice completely from politics. Moreover, the opportunities which the new law will open up should have the effect of inspiring young men who are ambitious to enter and to attain advanced position in the civil service to prepare themselves more thoroughly for such a career.

Billboards on the Farm

THE self-respecting farmers of the United States should be advised, by the better class of agricultural weeklies and periodicals, and by the vast majority of the weekly and daily newspapers, to call a halt on the erection of billboards on farm lands along railroad rights of way and bordering on public highways traversed by motor cars. Appeals made to the billboard projectors, and to the advertisers who patronize the billboards, seem to have been made in vain. These people are apparently indifferent to any save selfish interests. They evidently do not care whether the landscape is spoiled for the traveler or the tourist; they are seemingly moved by the same impulses that prompted the advertising sign painter of the past to daub some of the grandest natural scenery in the country with a cheap and questionable class of advertising. It required an extremely drastic course to save Niagara Falls, the popular beaches, and other places of interest from disfigurement that ultimately would have ruined their attractions.

The farmers ought not to be so difficult to deal with. They derive, at the most, only a pittance for whatever privileges they grant the billboard people. This will nowhere near repay them for the loss of good opinion they will suffer. If they continue to grant privileges that run counter to the privileges of others, the time is certain to come when the people to whom the billboard is an offense will demand that the land which gives it a footing shall be taxed as "improved" property. The business of the farmer is farming, not advertising, and it would seem to be advisable for him to hold to his calling.

This admonition, however, is worthy of much wider application. It is difficult to criticize the farmer with any force when city people and townspeople put up with advertising intrusions that are far more offensive than the farm billboard has yet become. Why, for instance, should the traction company, privileged to operate vehicles for the carriage of passengers over public streets and roads, and for no other purpose, be permitted to line its conveyances with advertisements of articles the sale and use of which, in many cases, is injurious? Why should the urban and interurban trolley lines be allowed to advertise liquor, at their stations and in their cars? If they are to be granted this special privilege, the case against the farmer who, for a few dollars, permits his property to be injured and the public eye to be offended, becomes weak.

The whole matter of the regulation of advertising in public conveyances, in public places, along public highways, and on railroad rights of way, will have to be taken up comprehensively, one of these days, and dealt with positively and effectively. Piecemeal agitation and piecemeal reform, in this particular, bring only inadequate results.

French Socialism

THE change which has come over the outlook of the French Socialist, as the result of the war, is often a subject for discussion and comment. As time goes on, moreover, it is recognized that the change is not of a temporary nature, due to the peculiar circumstances of the times; but that it is fundamental. It will, in the opinion of Gustave Hervé, himself, of course, amongst the most prominent of French Socialists, persist after the war. Whether they like it or not, Gustave Hervé declared, in a recent issue of his paper, La Victoire, the old Socialists have got to resign themselves to being just as wrong after the war as they were before. He was writing, at the time, it is true, of the national idea and of the way in which, contrary to the Socialist expectation, it had been steadily growing in strength during the past forty years. Gustave Hervé, however, has, from time to time, made it sufficiently clear that, in many other respects, he regards the outlook of the French Socialist as necessarily a changed one, if he has, to any extent, learned the lessons of the times. The great French Socialist has himself frankly forsaken the Marxian doctrine of class warfare, and is never tired of preaching in the columns of La Victoire that the socialism of the future will achieve its ideals, not by means of war waged openly and secretly against other classes, but rather in the way shown by Saint-Simon, Fourier, Proudhon and Blanqui, that is, by "a fruitful entente between capital, talent and manual labor."

Gustave Hervé has not, of course, carried the whole Socialist Party with him, and, during the past few months, those who still hold the old views have been taking stock of their forces, and seeking to define the issue as between themselves and what may be termed the reformist party. They take up the position that as the country is no longer in danger, the immediate reason for sinking their differences is removed, and that they should, once again, begin to assert what they regard as the fundamental ideas of socialism. Amongst these they place in the forefront the contention that Socialists should not accept office in any government, and they call upon Jules Guesde and Marcel Sembat to resign their places in the French Ministry. The question of participation was, of course, one discussed at the famous Amsterdam conference of 1914, which decided against it. The outbreak of the war made great changes, however, here as in other directions, and the effort of the new-old party is to bring all French Socialists today into line with the position occupied by the majority before the war. The reformists are still very much in the majority, and they declare that the other party has already reached its fullest development. So it goes on. The future progress of the movement will be watched with interest.

Jacob Hysler, Barber, Retired

IT WILL be strange, indeed, if the enterprising editors of progressive periodicals in the United States, weekly and monthly, do not at once compete for the personal memoirs of Jacob Hysler, barber, retired. Since his early manhood in Steinbach, Darmstadt, Germany, Jacob had worked at the chair. For twenty years he had been the proprietor of a barber shop in the Hotel Manhattan, New York, and, when he closed up his business a few days ago, he was, it was said, possessed of a town house, a country house, and a fortune of $300,000. Years ago he was a journeyman barber in a shop at Broadway and Ninth Street, a place patronized by many men of prominence in the professional and commercial activities of the city, among them Benjamin Robert Winthrop. One day, while attending to the wants of that affable and generous gentleman, Jacob said to him, "Mr. Winthrop, this shop is going to be sold; I don't know what to do." "Why don't you buy it, Jacob?" asked the customer. "How could I buy it?" said Jacob. "A journeyman barber only gets $6 a week, and I have just been married." "You buy it, Jacob," said Mr. Winthrop, "and I will give you the money." "And he did," said Jacob, telling about it the other day, "and in ten months I paid him back."

That was the beginning of Jacob Hysler's prosperous career. Ninth Street and Broadway was "uptown" in New York in those days, and the neighborhood in which the barber shop was located was one of the best on Manhattan Island. Among its patrons were Hamilton Fish, afterward Secretary of State under President Grant; Henry J. Raymond, the distinguished editor of the Times; Manton Marble, the equally distinguished editor of the World, and other notabilities of the period. As the city grew toward the north, Jacob bought a barber shop farther up on Fourth Avenue, and later he became proprietor of the shop in the old Hotel Windsor on Fifth Avenue. It was here, it seems, that he began to fall into the way of shaving, shearing, and shampooing presidents of the United States, or those who had been or were to be presidents.

General Grant used occasionally to drop in on him. The hero of Appomattox, however, was not a barber's ideal. He simply wanted his stubby whiskers trimmed, and preferred to have this done in silence. Chester Alan Arthur was quite a different customer. He was a tall, handsome man, and his "burnsides" were a part of the historic Garfield-Conkling feud. Then, William McKinley used to run over to New York from Washington when he was a Congressman, and from Ohio when he was Governor. "My!" exclaimed Jacob Hysler, "but McKinley was a nice man!" Then there was young Theodore Roosevelt, in the Legislature at Albany part of the time, Police Commissioner in New York City another part, later Vice-President, and then President. He liked something about the Hysler service, but whether he would permit submersion under a hot towel Jacob does not say. It is a little difficult to imagine Colonel Roosevelt sitting patiently in a barber's chair through a shave, haircut and shampoo; but apparently he must have done it, because Jacob does not tell of his jumping up after one-time-over and hurrying away. Finally, there came along, at pretty regular intervals, William Howard Taft, who was both an entertaining talker and a good listener, and who brought Jacob some anecdotes that would be very amusing, if he could only tell them as the Judge, or Secretary, or President gave them to him.

But there were other celebrities than those mentioned, among Jacob's patrons. There was Jay Gould, who also, in the estimation of Mr. Hysler, was a "very nice man"; and William C. Whitney, and the younger Goulds, and John D. Rockefeller. Some of these paid a monthly fee for regular services, furnishing their own mugs; but it is not difficult to see that those differentiated by Jacob as "nice" men were not opposed to the tipping system.

Literature is enriched by such modern titles as "Men I Have Met," "Men I Have Known," and "Men I Have Seen." Could it not be further enriched by the title, "Men I Have Shaved"? And why is not Jacob Hysler, with the aid of an expert modern littérateur, the person to produce it? The men he has shaved and trimmed and shampooed must have said things, under the influence of the lather, the razor, the hot towel and the head rub, that ought to be preserved in book form, and there has been a greatly mistaken estimate of the periodical publishers if they do not get an article or two from Jacob Hysler, barber, retired.

Notes and Comments

IT IS a marvel that the vote of something like 16,000,000 citizens, scattered over forty-eight states, may ever be measured, with regard to the presidency, at least, and usually with approximate correctness, within twenty-four hours. Where the movement of the electorate tends strongly toward one side or the other, the result can be known, as has often happened in the United States, within six hours. There is ample excuse for such delays as have occurred this time, because new factors and unusual conditions have affected the operation of the count. Aside from the uncertainty attending the vote of the women, the vote of the Progressives, and the vote of a considerable body of citizens of both parties who were affected by questions growing out of the European war, the vote of Tuesday, from all accounts, was of extraordinary volume.

THE system of gathering, reporting and transmitting the returns should not be included in any criticism growing out of the uncertainties attending the recent election. Such incorrect or misleading reports as were circulated on Tuesday night are not chargeable to the election officers or to the regular news agencies, but, rather, to persons or groups of persons impelled to fabrication or overhasty conclusions by ulterior motives or partisan fanaticism. Nothing in the regular returns on Tuesday night justified the conclusive statements as to the result of the election so widely disseminated. These reports, in fact, anticipated the actual returns and were utterly baseless.

THE London "street piano" is nothing if not topical. It prides itself, too, on its ability to gauge accurately the public taste. During the whole of 1915 it was steadily exploiting, amongst patriotic airs, the "Marseillaise," the Russian national anthem, and "Tipperary." During the present year, however, whilst the "Marseillaise" and the Russian national anthem are still strong favorites, "Tipperary" has been steadily losing ground, and substitutes have been sought. So it came about that, in one instance at any rate, Londoners were subjected to an astounding revival, none other, in fact, than the flamboyant patriotic song of the late '70s:

> We don't want to fight,
> But, by jingo, if we do

It must have fallen on many unheeding ears, and yet, forty years ago, every errand boy from Hammersmith Broadway to Mile End Road was whistling it all day and every day.

THE song, of course, is chiefly memorable as having given a new word to the language, namely, "jingo." Jingo, today, finds an honored place in the Oxford Dictionary, and is defined as a "blustering patriot." To be sure, the word existed long before 1878, the year in which Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy provoked the famous, or rather notorious, song already referred to. In those days, however, jingo was outside the pale, and only picked up a precarious livelihood in the region of "conjurer's gibberish."

FINANCIERS and Federal Reserve Bank officials of the United States are about to undertake a difficult project. They plan to hold conferences in Washington, within the next few weeks, to take steps to retain the gold now held in America, after the war. Never before has the United States held so much monetary gold within its borders. It does not want any more, but wants to keep what it has. Just how the desired ends can be attained, with the cessation of the record-breaking export trade and a strong European yearning for gold when peace again reigns, is beyond the average man's knowledge.

THE announcement that one-fourth of the work on the Jefferson Highway, which is to connect Winnipeg, Man., with New Orleans, is completed, is welcome news to the people of the United States and of Canada alike. The placing of a pine tree pointing north, and of a palm tree pointing south, side by side on the 2500 metal signs that are to mark the thoroughfare, will serve to typify how much closer the people of the North and South have been drawn together by the great highway; a significance that will appeal to many besides the automobilists for whose special benefit the signs will be erected.

IT IS really refreshing to hear that North Carolina is looking, even at this late day, upon its pine forests as a source, not of mere temporary exploitation, but of permanent wealth. There is nothing new in the idea that pine timber can be made a regular crop, that the pine forests may be renewed as fast as they are denuded, or that as fast as pine trees are chopped down others can be planted and brought to maturity. What is new, in the North Carolina pine tree movement, is that, apparently, the people are recognizing the most important of the old truths about forestry.

THE fact that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company has announced its intention to operate two "special" trains in order to evade the law that prohibits passengers on "regular" trains in its territory from carrying liquor, leads once more to consideration of a point which railroad managers, to the harm of their industry, too frequently overlooked; namely, that the business of the railroad corporations is railroading, pure and simple. If they would obey the law strictly, their activities would be confined to the carrying on of legitimate business, and they would save themselves a great deal of trouble, and much public criticism. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company is out of its line when it undertakes to play into the hands of the liquor traffic.

ALLUVIAL depth and breadth, it is reported by the Geologic Survey, greatly interfere with prospecting for gold in the Central Valley of Alaska. The same difficulty would confront prospectors in the central valley of the United States, that is, if the prospecting for gold were not done with a plowshare rather than a pickax.